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AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS.

Frequent complaints are made that seeds do not germinate, and dealers in them are found fault with, when, very generally, the fault lies in the improper manner in which people plant them.

Many take no heed of the condition of the soil or of the depth at which the seed should be planted. The temperature and moisture also have a controlling influence. The temperature of germination in degrees Fahrenheit of the following seeds is:

Seeds—	Lowest.	Highest.	Most Rapid
Wheat.....	41	104	84
Barley.....	41	104	84
Pea.....	44	102	84
Corn.....	48	115	93
Bean.....	49	111	79
Squash.....	54	115	93

Air-dried seeds will imbibe water of absorption completely in from 48 to 72 hours, in the following percentage: Mustard, 8; millet, 25; corn, 44; wheat, 45; buckwheat, 47; barley, 49; turnips, 51; rye, 58; oats, 60; hemp, 60; kidney beans, 96; horse beans, 104; pea, 107; clover, 118; beets, 121; white clover, 127.

The great difference in the amount of water absorbed by mustard and clover seed is worthy of notice. The failure of clover seed to catch frequently arises from sowing it at a time of insufficient moisture, and can be obviated by first soaking the seed, to supply the necessary humidity.

Millet generally secures a good catch even in dry, hot weather, as a small amount of moisture answers for that seed. Soaking seed in plain water, however, entails certain disadvantages. If we examined the water in which the seed is soaking, we find that it soon becomes brown. It has, therefore, dissolved some substances from the seeds—has actually macerated them. If we pour off this brown water and let it stand exposed to heat, it soon gives off the smell of ammonia, proving that it has soaked out nitrogenous matter, which nature has evidently stored in the seed for the nourishment of the young germ.

This seems to prove at least that this substance is readily soluble. Moreover, the young plant from seed that has been soaked in water will be correspondingly weaker and of a paler color than that from seed not subjected to this ordeal, and the longer the action of the water has continued the more evidently will this be the case. Another objection lies in the fact that seeds soaked in water very quickly dry, and the evaporation of the water leaves them dryer than before. Such seeds, therefore, frequently perish in dry soil, or during a continuation of warm weather.

The evils that result from soaking seeds in pure water may, however, be easily avoided by soaking them in a solution of chemical salts of a fertilizing nature. In consequence of the quantity of salts the solution contains, it can dissolve but little from the seeds, while on the contrary it completely impregnates them with its fertilizing ingredients, so that the young plants from seeds so treated appear decidedly stronger and darker in color. Moreover, the seeds are not liable to dry up after having been steeped in this way, but in consequence of the hygroscopic properties of the saline substances which they contain, they always continue moist.

Manuring the seed by means of steeping is of great importance; it not only increases the number of seeds in the growing plant, but also a most remarkable difference in the proportion of gluten they contain; that it produces a decidedly quicker and stronger growth of the young plant in the first fourteen days is certain, as it supplies it directly with the nutritive substances which are

required for its vigorous development at the time it is just beginning to grow, and while its organs are yet unfit to seek nutriment over a wide range of soil. The vigorous development of the plant while young is, moreover, a sure guarantee of its full perfection and ultimate ripening. To apply manure directly to the seeds in this way preserves them from squirrels, mice, birds and worms, as they are impregnated with substances repugnant to them, and it is also a protection from rust and blight; it is a quicker, cheaper, more efficacious and less laborious method of fertilizing them than to place compost in the hills or drills, and moreover the weed seeds then get none of the fertilizers which they share with the good seeds when composts are used.

Manure for land, except coarse barn yard manure, should be spread broadcast and harrowed in, thus enriching all the soil. The roots there have a larger area on which to feed, as they will spread themselves out if properly started, and the soil all around them is in proper condition to nourish them. The Chinese are adepts in the art of agriculture, and their seeds are manured before planting them. It is hoped this brief article will call the attention of its readers to the subject of which it treats; and if it effects only this object, good will grow out of it. The adoption of the plan it advocates will largely increase the crops of the country at a trifling expense for fertilizers, and the saving in seed will more than counterbalance this increased outlay; for when seeds are steeped in the manure here recommended, a bushel of wheat will be sufficient where a bushel and a half are required when not subjected to such treatment. This opinion is not a mere matter of theory, but the result of actual experiments, conducted on a large and small scale, in the field and in the house, and confirmed by the experience of many others.—*Andrew H. Ward, Bridgewater, Mass.*

WHEAT IN ENGLAND.

The *Agricultural Economist* of London, in urging the farmers of England to sow barley instead of wheat, says:

"Consequently large breadths that were intended to be planted with wheat remain unsown. If they are wise they will sow these to barley and not think of putting in a large season of spring wheat, there being so many chances against the latter succeeding well on strong land. At all events barley is likely to prove far more remunerative with the prices of wheat so low.

"The fact is worthy of being noted that the general averages in the *Official Gazette* showed the price of that grain a fortnight since at a lower figure than it has been known to be within the memory of the present generation. There have been two previous instances of the markets drooping to a somewhat similar low standard, namely, in 1835, when two or three successive abundant seasons caused cheapness, and from 1848 to 1852, on the commencement of the free trade era.

"Probably the price will get up again by and by from some cause, but wheat can be sent hither from America much cheaper than it can be produced at home, and nothing but war will probably ever bring our markets up again to the standard which the generality of English farmers consider a remunerative one to grow wheat at. The only safe conclusion to adopt under present circumstances is that barley growing should be extended where practicable, and the breadths of wheat diminished rather than increased."

Widows above fifty can not marry in Portugal. The law is designed as a protection for aged and innocent bachelors.

SOIL FERTILIZERS.

Below will be found an article under this heading from a Paris correspondent. Although rather Frenchy in style, it is interesting in showing to what an extent the French people utilize everything, and allow nothing to waste. They appreciate the use of fertilizers; and as we, too, will have to come to their use to restore our wasted lands, it is well enough to study how to save our offal and refuse matters, and turn them into fertilizers. The street scrapings in Paris are sold for a large sum annually:

SOIL FERTILIZERS.

"No doubt it is very laudable to extract phosphates from the bowels of the earth; to import guano from South America and Australia; nitrate of soda from Chili, and fish guano from Scandinavia. Not less important is the economic utilization of the detritus of public markets. In Paris, cesspool matters afford annually 7,000 tons of *poudrette*, and 3,000 tons of ammoniacal salts. At Amen's, fecal matters, instead of charcoal for the base of its *poudrette* has the chopped refuse of flax and hemp, velvet clippings, brewers' refuse, straw, wool and leather waste; this mixture, when enriched with assimilative phosphate, etc., is used as the debris of slaughter houses have been in much request in France; a dead animal ever enhanced the urine tank or the manure heap. But industry entered the list, and by its aid the utilization of blood, flesh, horns, hoofs, hair, skins, etc., has become a specialty in France. The firm of Bourgeois, for example, contracts for the blood of the chief slaughter houses in this country, amounting to 13,000,000 of quarts annually, which employ 260 persons to work up into marketable products. The blood is dried by three processes, contains thirteen per cent. of nitrogen, and is mixed with superphosphates in various proportions. Another company forms the intestines, etc., of the killed beasts, and when manipulated this detritus is sold in three classes. The average number of animals daily killed in the city abattoirs is 700 oxen, 150 cows, 30 bulls, 400 calves, 6,000 sheep, and 500 pigs.

MATERIALS FOR FERTILIZERS.

"But as horns, hoofs, hair, skins, leather, etc., require two or three years to decompose in the soil, their reduction to a pulverable form is indispensable; hence torrefaction is resorted to. The preparation of bones has many various methods of application, but none particularly new. On the west coast of France, sardine, tunny, mackerel, etc., refuse, with sea plants, are cooked, after being previously drained, in large boilers; then pressed into cakes while hot, and ultimately dried and ground. The peculiarity about guano consists in its now being rarely employed otherwise than in a dissolved state, thus permitting of a fixed rate of nitrogen, 12 per cent. generally, to be obtained. Of late years much of the Peruvian guano imported had not more than 2 or 3 per cent. of azote, and the farmer was invited to pay a uniform price all the same by the Peruvian government. France does not manufacture either dissolved or pulverized guano, but supplies her demands from England and Germany. Farmers habituated to employ only farmyard manure, guano, etc., viewed with suspicion the use of chemical manures. The honor of destroying their prejudices under this head reverts to M. Georges Ville, only he rode his hobby to death by prescribing doses of chemical fertilizers, compounded on the data of the ashes of cultivated plants, to substitute the salts carried away, just as it was certain of the conditions of a soil's fertility.

"Strange, not a manufacturer prepares artificial manures for the general market on M. Ville's principles. It was

only in 1860 that Norway commenced to utilize the refuse of her herring, cod and mackerel fisheries, etc., having by pressure and steam, succeeded in depriving the refuse of the oil and glue, which proved insurmountable obstacles to the dissolution in the soil of the phosphates and azotised matters. Fish guano is now prepared along seacoasts in every part of the world; on an average it contains 667 per cent. of organic nitrogen—rendering in this form the action of the manure more slow, certain and generally useful—and 16 per cent. of phosphoric acid—but not in a state immediately soluble; hence the difference between it and ordinary guano, and the practical lesson, that it ought not to be employed as a top dresser but harrowed into the soil before the sowings."

THE PEANUT.

Those of our readers who may desire to try the peanut as a money crop for the first time should engage from one bushel to a bushel and a half of seed for each acre they intend to cultivate, taking care to procure them of a reliable man who dug his seed peas before the frost killed the vines, and who is sure they did not go through a heat in the shock when curing.

Good seed peanuts should be free from mildew, the kernels should be well filled and plump, and the germ (on splitting the pea) should look fresh and vigorous, and show no signs of darkness and decay. Rows three and a half feet apart, plants 18 to 20 inches apart in the rows (some plant nearer), will require about a bushel of seed in the shell to plant an acre of land, if but one pea is planted in each hill; but more will doubtless be needed for replanting.

A bushel will shell out about a peck of kernels, and the shelling must be carefully done by hand so as not to bruise or split the pea; and the shelling, we think, had better be deferred till near the time of planting, which is from the 20th of April to the last of May.

Having obtained or engaged your seed, select a suitable piece of land for the site of future crop. A dry, sandy soil of a gray or light color, and not at all adhesive, suits them best, and it should be free from any matter of a vegetable or argillaceous character that will give a dark or unfavorable color to the hull of the young peas. The color of the peanuts has much to do with the price they will command in the market.

A dry sandy loam makes the brightest peas. The land must be clear of weeds and grass, such as was in corn or some neatly cultivated crop last year. Corn or cotton stalks on the land must be heaped and burned, stubble and all. Land of good fertility—such as will make from five to eight barrels of corn to the acre—should be selected; and it is essential that it contain a good percentage of lime, or the peas will be "pops"—that is, minus the kernel.

A third of a ton of lime to the acre, placed in the drill over which the peas are grown, generally insures a good crop without other fertilizers. Omit plowing the land until near the time to plant the crop, unless it is about to get too great a growth of weeds upon it before then. Avoid the use of stable, farmyard, or compost manure on the land this year, as these will generally stimulate the growth of weeds and grass and cause a great deal of needless trouble.

Such manures should have been applied to the corn or other crop last year, or better, several years before. Use only the concentrated fertilizers, which must be applied in the drill.—*Rural Messenger, Virginia.*

Five hundred agricultural laborers left the county of Kent, England, a few days ago, bound for South Australia.

UNION BEEKEEPERS' MEETING.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

The Union Beekeepers' Association will meet at this place at 9 o'clock A. M., April 3, the day after the meeting of the Kentucky Woolgrowers' Association. Would be glad to have you present and as many ladies and gentlemen as will favor us with their company. We will have a basket dinner. Mr. Newman, of Chicago, was invited, but he will not come to Kentucky until May—we are too soon for him. L. E. BROWN, President.

TEXAS PLANTING.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

Our wheat crop here looks finely. We are pretty well through planting corn, and are plowing for cotton. North Texas is a delightful country, and a most excellent one in the bargain.

W. L. HUTCHINS, DALLAS CO., TEXAS, March 12.

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS LANDS.

The following summary of land sales for one week, the details of which were reported in the *FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL* of March 6, indicates, as was to be expected from their wonderful fertility, that the Bluegrass lands of Kentucky are rapidly recovering from their temporary depression in value. The list is, of course, only a partial report of the actual transactions of the week:

Counties—	Amount
Monongomery, 212 acres at \$47.17.....	\$10,000
Clark, 600 acres at \$50.10.....	30,060
Clark, 103 acres at \$57.75.....	5,948
Fayette, 200 acres at \$65.....	13,000
Scott, 50 acres at \$50.....	2,500
Woodford, 250 acres at \$50.....	14,000
Shelby, 210 acres at \$55.20.....	13,218
Shelby, 200 acres at \$60.....	12,000
Madison, 600 acres at \$80.....	48,000
Madison, 200 acres at \$75.....	15,000
Madison, 212 acres at \$50.....	10,600
Madison, 350 acres at \$85.....	29,950
Madison, 130 acres at \$123.10.....	16,000

Total acres, 3,347.....\$219,466
Average of sales per acre..... 65.57.

These were mostly forced sales made at public auction on county court day.

THE AGRICULTURIST.—No man is so high as to be independent of the success of this great interest; no man is so slow as not to be affected by its prosperity or decline. Agriculture feeds us; to a great degree it clothes us; without it we could not have manufactures, and we should not have commerce. These all stand together, but they stand together like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the center, and that largest is agriculture. We live in a country of small farms and freehold tenements; a country in which men cultivate with their own fee simple acres, drawing not only their subsistence, but also their spirit of independence and manly freedom, from the ground they plow. They are at once its owners, cultivators and defenders. The cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of men. Man may be civilized, in some degree, without great progress in manufactures, and with little commerce with his distant neighbors; but without cultivation of the earth he is, in all countries, a savage. When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization.—*Daniel Webster.*

GOOD WORK.—Last Friday was the best hemp day of the season. Oliver Brown broke for James Morris 487 lbs. He is the same hand who broke for Robert Wallace last year 508 lbs in one day. W. A. Moore had twelve hands who broke 3,425 pounds, the best of whom were Sanders Carr 488, Elijah James 400, Steve Lee 460, and Bev. James 389. J. Y. Kinkead had five boys—Steve, Lloyd, Vince, Zach and Llewellyn Straus—from the age of 15 to 25 years, who broke 1,400 lbs.—*Midway Clipper.*

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A BUSINESS TRANSACTION BETWEEN HANS AND FRITZ.

Hans purchased a horse of a neighbor one day. Licking a part of the Gold—as they say—

Made a call upon Fritz to solicit a loan To help him to pay for his beautiful roan.

Fritz kindly consented the money to lend, And gave the required amount to his friend; Remarking—his own simple language to quote—

"Be-eraps it was bedder ve make us a note."

The note was drawn up in their primitive way— "I, Hans, gets from Fritz feefly tollars to-day; When the question arose, the note being made, "Vick von holds dot laper until it vas baid?"

"Yo' geeps dot," says Fritz, "und der you vill know You owes me dot money." Says Hans, "Dot ish so; Dot makes me remempers I haf dot to bay, Und I prings you der note und der money some day."

A month had expired, when Hans, as agreed, Paid back the amount, and from debt he was freed.

Says Fritz, "Now dot settles us." Hans replies, "Yaw;

Now who dakes dot laper accordings by law?"

"I geeps dot now, ain't it?" says Fritz; "den, you see,

I always remempers you baid dot to me."

Says Hans, "Dot ish so; it vas now shust so plain.

Den I knows vat to do ven I porrows again."

From "Yavoch Strauss." Boston: Lee & Shepard. By permission of author.

Deseret Free Press.

THE HIGHLAND BOTHY.

The following record, throwing another ray of light upon a time of stirring interest, was found among the papers of a Scottish gentleman of the last century. The story is as follows:

In the days of which I write, porridge and milk for breakfast, brose for dinner, and porridge again in the evening, with occasional mutton on Sabbath, served to put pith in our sinews and marrow in our bones. There were no coaches on out-of-the-way northern roads in those days, and any man not content to stay at home moved abroad at his own peril on the back of his own horse or, more often still, afoot.

Craigend, my worthy father's farm, was in Southern Ross-shire, in the valley of Strath Conan, a few miles southwest from Loch Luchart. When I was a lad had finally decided to become a doctor—Donald, my elder brother, naturally taking to the farm when the growing years began to tell on my father—I had to walk, or otherwise, as I best could, find my way to Edinburgh in the autumn, and return again to Craigend again in the spring, on foot; mayhap esteeming myself lucky getting "a lift" for a mile or two here and there on a cart going my way, if I happened to fall in with a good natured driver.

Early in April, 1847, when the college session broke up unsatisfactorily—Prince Charlie by that time playing the fool in France while his Scotch friends wept and bled and died—I started on my long homeward walk to Craigend, feeling that my time during the two previous winters had been sadly wasted in Edinburgh; and that I might have worked to almost as much purpose among my father's cattle, or with my books by the kitchen fire during the long winter nights. There was no little danger in thus traveling alone; but I was young and fearless and eager for my mother's fireside. I did at first twenty miles or more a day, increasing the distance as my legs got thoroughly into walking trim, to twenty-five and even thirty miles between sunrise and sunset. The winter had been very open, with now and again heavy rains. It was a great delight to me when I got fairly among the hills to see the young lambs, to hear the plover's cry on the moor, and once again to strain my eye after the lark soaring, singing away into the "lift" so high.

I had stopped for several evenings on the road at the house of farmers known to my father, and at wayside village taverns, where at first I was looked at suspiciously; but ultimately was generally made welcome to supper and a bed for my recent tidings of the march of events in Edinburgh. The weather had been fine, albeit showers and mists among the hills, until I reached Loch Lochy, where I had the luck to be ferried across, gratis, with a boat load of sheep. Then the wind, which had been westerly, suddenly veered round to the north, and a keen hard frost set in; cold enough, as the old couplet has it, "to freeze the wee birds' nebs to stane." I started on my walk across the mountain track from Glen Cluny with misgivings in the morning, and did not need the warning more than one shepherd gave me as I passed him leading his ewes and lambs to shelter, that before nightfall, indeed before I should see the back of Dundregan, we should have snow. I was only two days' march or so from home, and was naturally eager if possible to reach Craigend on Saturday evening. But the north wind

bit my face almost into blisters as I crossed the moor, and retarded my progress seriously. In the afternoon I had the misfortune to miss my way, having mistaken an over swollen tributary of the Coyltie for the river itself. I was tired and hungry, and very solitary, feeling uneasy, too, because of the uncertainty of my whereabouts, as the light began to fade, and large flakes of snow fell around me and battered against my face. I knew I was several miles from Knockfinn, and was accordingly eagerly on the watch for any human habitation where shelter could possibly be had for the night.

Not a farm, or even a cottage or hovel, was to be seen through the thickly falling snow as I gazed from the top of a hill. Not a drop of comfort could I squeeze from my empty flask, not a crumb would my pockets yield. In despair I sat down behind a rock that jutted from the hill, making a temporary protection from the storm, and wondered whether I could safely spend the night there. But the increasing darkness and the whirling snow and bitter cold wind soon drove me on to the trackless waste once again! Wrapping my plaid about me tightly, I moved on in no happy mood, recalling the cases I had heard of travelers who had perished in the snow on such a night as this.

I had walked thus with clenched teeth about a couple of miles, knee deep in wet heather, and picking my way as best I could, when I thought I perceived in the darkness a slight depression in the level of the snow which indicated a footpath. I followed it, filled with hope, to a burnside and thence down a slope to a level place in the shelter of the hill. Yes, there was a cottage—not much more than a hovel; but from the hole in the thatch there issued peat smoke, and high up in the wall, in the aperture that served for a window, I could see a flickering light as of fire on the hearth. My heart sprang out toward it joyfully. I believe I shouted in my mirth.

I knocked loudly at the door, feeling sure that on such a night as this no apology was needed for a summary demand for admission. There was no reply. I knocked again more urgently than before, bringing my heavy oak stick to play on the panel. Still no answer. Could they have gone to bed so early? Then I remembered that shepherds and others who rise with the dawn retire at sunset; so my staff once again woke the echoes.

A low growl rose from the interior, and then I heard a stern querulous voice say: "Whisht, Jock, ye deil, whisht." I waited with what patience I could muster, but still no one came to the door. Then I tried the latch; but the door was fastened on the inside. I shouted; but the wind seemed to carry my voice round the corner of the house and away idly down the glen; the only answer was another half suppressed growl from the seam under the door at my feet. Rendered savage as well as desperate, I stooped to the seam and cried: "Won't you let me in? I'm perishing from cold. For mercy's sake open the door!"

Then the querulous voice of an old man replied in a snarl that had not much more softness in it than the sound of the dog evidently by his side: "No; I'll no open the door; the house is my own miroler, an' ye'll no come in. So make off wi' ye."

"But I must get in. I'm starving—I'm—"

My teeth chattered so that I could hardly speak farther.

"Ye 'must' get in!" whined the same voice. "It was a braw joke too what-efter that he 'must' get in! No; ye'll no get in one inch farther. We like to know oor company here before we let any man in. Go on to Knockfinn. If ye're an honest man, they'll maybe take ye in there."

"Open the door, whoever you are," I cried, losing patience in my misery and stamping my feet outside. "I tell you I must get in."

"Stand there one minute longer an' I'll pit the togue on ye."

What did I care for his dog? I gripped my stick tightly, and thundering against the door, in desperation shouted: "I shall get in! Open your door, or I shall break it open!"

Then in the dimness above me, at the window in the wall I saw the head of an old man, whose glaring eyes deep under heavy eye-brows, and mouth firm set, showed me that I might expect little hospitality at his hands. In his hand he held a gun, the barrel pointing toward me.

"For the love of mercy, don't fire on me!" I cried, seeing from his expression that he was in terrible earnest.

"I will fire," he said in the same savage tone; "I will fire if ye are there after I count ten."

And the wretch began slowly to count the figure he had mentioned. Seeing that it was hopeless to expect anything

at the hands of this misanthrope, I stepped back reluctantly, and faced the snow and wind on the moor, which had now risen to a terrific storm, hiding alike star and cloud, and leaving the earth one vast expanse of dreary black and white. I had now not the faintest idea of my way, and looked about to see, as I turned the gable of the bothy, whether there was any outhouse, or even pig-sty or peat stack, where I might shelter. But all about the house was bare and inhospitable; so I, having nothing better before me, faced the hill and began to trudge upward as best I could.

I had walked a few hundred yards, when a sudden idea occurred to me. I turned back to the bothy where I had received such a rebuff, and quietly seating myself under the window, pulled my flute, the companion of my journey, from my pocket. Having pieced it together, and rubbed and breathed upon my benumbed fingers to promote circulation, I began to play in my very best manner the stirring melody, at that time in the mouth of every loyal Highlander. "Wha'll be King but Charlie?" and waited tremulously for the effect. I had played through the first verse, and was beginning to think as I began the second that the notes were carried away on the wind, when I heard the querulous and detested voice of the old man say from the inside: "Eh, fu does that come frae?"

Then another voice—a man's—replied: "Eh, it is rale ponny! It is the king's own tune miroler—a rale loyal tune, if it was only on the pipes."

Then the door slowly opened, and the old man spoke, apparently addressing his dog: "Pack, Jock, ye deil, pack!"

"An' who may ye be?" he asked, showing his head and a row of yellow, broken teeth at the door.

"I'm a stranger lost on the moor, and sadly in want of shelter," I said, in my most persuasive tones.

"Was ye the lad that made yon fine music?"

I held up my flute.

"Was ye the lad that was at the door just noo?"

I had to admit the fact, and, half ashamed, expected to see the door slam in my face.

[Concluded next week.]

THE OSTRICH.

So far as size alone is concerned, the ostrich is the king of birds, raising his head seven or eight feet above the ground, and attaining a weight of 200 to 300 pounds. His small and weak wings are incapable of carrying him through the air, but their flapping materially assists the action of his legs, and serves to increase his swiftness. When flying over the plain his feet appear hardly to touch the ground, and the length between each stride is not unfrequently from twelve to fourteen feet.

The number of eggs which the ostrich usually sits upon is ten, but the Hottentots, who are very fond of them, upon discovering a nest seize fitting opportunities to remove one or two at a time. This induces the bird to deposit more, and in this manner she has been known to lay between forty and fifty in a season. In Senegal, where the heat is extreme, the ostrich, it is said, sits at night only upon those eggs that are to be rendered fertile, but in extra-tropical Africa, where the sun has less power, the mother remains constant in her attentions to the eggs both day and night. She also reserves a certain portion of the eggs to provide the young with nourishment when they first burst into life—a wonderful provision when it is considered how difficult it would be for the brood to find any other adequate food in its sterile haunts.

The costly white plumes of the ostrich, which are chiefly obtained from the wings, have been prized in all ages for the elegance of their long, waving, loose and flexible barbs. From seventy to ninety feathers go to the pound, but a single bird seldom furnishes more than a dozen, as many of them are spoilt by trailing or some other accident. The vagrant tribes of the Sahara sell their ostrich plumes to the caravans which annually cross the desert, conveying them to the ports of the Mediterranean. Here they were purchased as far back as the twelfth century by the Genoese merchants. Quite a business is now carried on in portions of Africa in ostrich farming, and the extent to which this industry has been pushed has had the effect of materially reducing the market value of ostrich feathers.

A GENTLEMAN of large experience as a sportsman recently, as an experiment, took with him a quantity of dried blood into the woods as food for his dogs, and in all his experience he never had them do so well on any other diet. When we consider what blood really is, that result was perfectly natural.

Written for the Farmers' Home Journal.

FARMERS' WIVES.

Sweet as girls are, I always wanted my children to be boys, because I prefer that my had boys should marry your daughters than your good for nothing boys should marry my daughters. "Man proposes, but God disposes." We have a few daughters and one little one calls to mind Longfellow's verse:

"Blue are her eyes as the fairy flax,
Her cheek like the dawn of day,
Her bosom as white as the hawthorn bud
That ope's in the month of May."

When I think that sometime in the dim, misty future the fellows will be making paths toward my house from all directions, and some one of them will in the course of time want our treasure, the question comes up, "Is the man of the period to be trusted with the happiness of a pure, artless girl?" We all know how much the happiness of woman in this life depends on the man who wins her.

Man, as a rule, is a very selfish animal, particularly to woman, and generally compels his wife to bear a great many things besides the children that he would not submit to for one moment.

Farmers' wives, as a class, see less pleasure than almost any other women, from the pure cussedness of man. Day by day she plods her weary way, with no change of work or thought, because it is not convenient to let her occasionally go from home. Horses have to work all the week and are too tired to go Sunday; or if a horse and carriage are furnished, does he go with her? Why, of course not. He wants to talk horse, hog or cattle, or, maybe, tobacco, to some other tyrant, and sends her off alone.

Is it a wonder that a woman hates the country and all pertaining to it? Knowing all these things, it is not surprising that in our lunatic asylums the greater proportion of the patients, as a class, are farmers' wives. Where does man begin to economize when hard times assail him? Is it by stopping his tobacco or whisky? Not at all. His wife must get along with fewer or no servants. If man would think of these things, and remember how often he goes to the store, postoffice, blacksmith's, or to sales—how it varies his life, how much fresher and clearer his mind is after these visits—would he not give the partner of his life—shall I say woes or joys?—the same privileges he takes himself?

One of the brightest and the most cheerful women I ever knew is a farmer's wife. She lives six or seven miles from any town. She, although married twelve or thirteen years, is still her husband's sweetheart, and never a week passes that he does not take her some where, giving her entire change of thought, and thereby enabling her to do much more at home, and it is done so cheerfully, too. Let every man who reads this go and do likewise.

GOOD FOWLS FOR LAYING.—A noted writer on fowls says: "For laying hens, select large, strong, healthy birds of the Leghorn varieties, with large, square hodies, without regard to fine points, such as pure white flat earlobes, or very yellow legs, or combs with just five points, or plumage that is perfectly white in the white variety, or without a white speck in the brown. It is not that these points are any detriment to the health or the vigor of the birds, but that a constitution has been too often sacrificed to them, which often results in a strain of enfeebled though handsome fowls."

"The Leghorns are acclimated American breeds, which originated from birds brought from the Mediterranean, and they have been improved in this country by circumstances that have given them a pre-eminent position for the farmer, when birds such as are above recommended are selected. Other breeds, or crosses from them, are much better than the Leghorns, or any of the smaller breeds. Chickens that are the result of a Dorking cock and Brahma hens are large and mature much earlier than the other. Moreover, they are hardy, fleshy, tender and fine flavored. Houdans in place of Dorkings are also good to cross on Brahmas, or to breed with the first mentioned cross, as they keep up size and quality. Plymouth Rocks are also a good table fowl, and are good to cross with the above."

A FRENCH agricultural journal recommends the spreading of chloride of lime near plants as a preventive of the ravages of insects and vermin. It has often been noticed that a patch of land which has been treated in this way remains religiously respected by grubs, while the unprotected beds round are literally devastated. Fruit trees may be guarded from the attacks of grubs by attaching to their trunks pieces of tow smeared with a mixture of chloride of lime and hog's lard, and ants and grubs already in possession will rapidly vacate their position.



PREMIUM WATCH.

The above cut represents in size and style the *Gentleman's Silver Watch*, offered in our Premium List to the one who gets up a club of twenty subscribers at \$1.50 each. This watch is a hunting case, and fully warranted by Otis W. Snyder, jeweler, Louisville, Ky.

VERY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY ON PAINT.

NEW EGYPT, N. J., Feb. 12, 1879.

O. R. Ingersoll, Manager Patrons' Paint Co., Dear Sir and Brother: My house, painted last year with your Ready Mixed Paint, looks up before the eye grandly, and is the cynosure of all sightseers. You recollect I tried to have Dr. — and Mr. S., of this place, to adopt your paints, but could not induce them. Now mark the contrast at the present time. The doctor's is in streaks and looks dirty and old, as if painted many years. Mr. S.'s house has faded very much, while mine looks more brilliant than ever. When the full moon shines upon the house it looks like a block of silver at broad daylight. The veranda ceiling reflects the arched brackets of the columns like a huge mirror. Every one notes the contrast of the mixed paints over the old way, and admires the glossy appearance of the building. You can fully refer any one to this house, for it is the largest and most conspicuous on the line of the Camden & Ambury railroad, via Pemberton.

JOHN S. MALLORY. NOTE.—Patrons' Paint Company Book—Every One His Own Painter—mailed free. Address: South and Dover streets, New York. Cheapest and best paint in the world.

A SURE CURE FOR PILES.

A sure cure for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian remedy), called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of twenty-five and thirty years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments, and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for piles, itching of the private parts, and nothing else.

I consulted physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and this city, and spent hundreds of dollars, and found no relief until I obtained a box of Dr. William's Indian Ointment some four months ago, and it has cured me completely."

JOSEPH M. RYDER, Cleveland, Ohio. "Has done me more good than all the medicine I ever tried, and I have spent more than \$100 with doctors, besides medicines. I am sure cost me more than \$30."

DAVID SPARKING, Ingraham, Ill. "Have suffered twenty years with itching and ulcerated piles, having used every remedy that came to my notice without benefit, until I used Indian Ointment and received immediate relief."

JAMES CARROL (an old miner), Tecoma, Nev. "No pile remedy ever gained such rapid favor and extensive sale. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. mari300w-261

THE EQUITABLE LIFE'S PROSPERITY.

The Equitable Life continues to advance. Its assets, soundly invested, are now nearly \$36,000,000, and its business for 1878 was over \$21,000,000.

In these times such results are astounding, but one recognizes the true reason when the dividends paid on matured tontine policies in the Equitable are learned. The holder of policy No. 48,734 will have a reduction by dividend this year of between 84 and 85 per cent. of his premium, with every prospect of larger annual reductions hereafter.

This is only an illustration. This plan of insurance bids fair to become even more popular than heretofore. See the statement of the Equitable Life Company in this paper.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, Bible House, New York city. jan16-17

"I DON'T WANT THAT STUFF"

is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia, which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter it was administered to her with such good results that she continued its use until cured, and made so enthusiastic in its praise that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.

In a nursery wherein all is life and laugh instead of crying and fretting, there is sure to be found Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents a bottle.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are pleased to learn that the Kentucky Horticultural Society, at its recent meeting, at Eminence, elected Thos. S. Kennedy, of Fair Grounds P. O., as its president. The Kentucky Pomological Society was never more flourishing than when Mr. Kennedy was at its head. We learn from the published proceedings of the society that the fruit growers of the State are called upon to contribute specimen fruits for exhibition at the next meeting of the American Pomological Society, which is to be held at Nashville, Tenn. Of this meeting we will give timely notice.—*Hart County Democrat.*

PULVERIZE THE FERTILIZERS.—Most manure manufacturers nowadays give careful attention to the mechanical preparation of their manures, and endeavor to send them out in a finely powdered condition. This is much easier for them to do in the case of mixed or compound manures than in the case of plain superphosphate, which is apt to "cake." A careful farmer will riddle out this superphosphate, therefore, and break up the lumps with the back of a spade, mixing them with sand or fine earth, and then mixing them again with the finer portion. Guano should also be very carefully riddled or sifted, and the lumps broken up with a spade or mallet. Nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia also frequently contain large lumps and crystals, which should be similarly treated. Rocksalt also should be freed from large pieces.—*Agricultural Economist.*

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We are pleased to learn that the State Horticultural Society is now in a fair way to usefulness. At the recent meeting of the society at Eminence, Ky., it elected Thomas S. Kennedy, of Jefferson county, as its president, with other suitable officers, and has published its proceedings in pamphlet form. This society is capable of being practically useful to the people of our State, if proper interest is manifested. Years ago the Pomological Society was the means of disseminating much valuable information to fruit growers and amateurs. This society will doubtless add to its other benefits a careful list of acclimated fruits, with directions for proper culture. Such a list, made up from comparison and careful observation, is a guide to persons wishing to plant fruit trees for either home use or market, and will be highly beneficial.

Some years ago the State Pomological Society held a meeting at this place, and much interest was manifested. When we consider what vast amounts of money and labor have been wasted in planting fruit trees not acclimated here, we can more fully realize the necessity for an active membership and a living interest in the Kentucky Horticultural Society.—*Elizabethan News.*

A VINEYARD PROFITABLE.

Editor Farmer's Home Journal:
"A vineyard don't pay," is the experience of Mr. H. Sandherr, of Belleville, Ill., as appears from an article in the *Rural World*. There can be no harm done by comparing the profits of a vineyard with the profits of other products here in Central Kentucky. What is an acre of corn worth, say forty bushels, at 40 cents per bushel? \$16; or an acre of grass, say two tons, at 50 cents? \$10; or an acre of wheat, fifteen bushels, at \$12? \$18; or orchard grass seed, twelve bushels, at \$12? \$144; or tobacco, eight hundred pounds at 5 cents per pound? \$40; or Irish potatoes, seventy-five bushels, at 90 cents? \$67.50. Every farmer in Marion county knows that these figures are high enough at present, and rather over an average. Now we will put the price of vine fruit and wine even lower than they sell for. What is an acre of grapes worth, say 1,000 vines, to bear five pounds of fruit, and sell at 3 cents per pound? \$150; say 2 cents per pound? \$100; or from every three vines we make one gallon of wine, or 15 cents worth of berries; now add 15 cents worth of sugar, making 30 cents, then for fermentation, racking, leakage, and cooperage, 25 per cent., making one gallon of wine cost 37½ cents. The acre produced three hundred and thirty gallons, but we will take off the 25 per cent., leaving two hundred and forty-seven gallons, worth at present \$11; or, \$247 per acre, less the cost of sugar, \$51.50, leaving a net profit of \$195.50 per acre. Now suppose your wine sells for only 50 cents per gallon, still you would have \$67.75—more than double the amount of any other commodity we have mentioned. Grapes from one acre, at 2 cents per pound, \$100; wine from same, at 50 cents per gallon, \$97.75.

What estimate can we place upon the comforts, pleasures, and luxuries of a grape crop to a family? Is it saying too much to state that we can be better

men and women, better Christians, happier and healthier, when cultivating this delicious fruit, than we can be when working and suckering tobacco? We have tried both. We would not have every lady plant vineyards, but those who have them ought to be happy. Another nice feature in this enterprise is, we have a vine trade in the spring, a fruit trade in summer, and a small vine trade again in the fall, and—a wine trade all the year round. Who would be without grapes to eat or wine to drink when sick, or quarters to jingle?

J. B. CHAPMAN.

LEVINSON, KY., March 17.
Rural New Yorker.
RULES FOR MAKING GILT EDGED BUTTER.

FEEDING.—Select your cows with reference to the quantity and richness of the milk produced. The best cows are the cheapest for butter, so get the best you can of whatever breed you select. Give them good pasturage in the summer and plenty of pure water, with frequent access to salt. In winter feed sweet, early cut hay, well cured corn fodder, roots, cabbages, etc., and a ration of bran, corn meal, ground oats, or middlings.

IMPLEMENT.—Have the best implements, and keep them scrupulously clean, well scalded, and often exposed to the sweetening influence of the sun. The milk pail and pans should be of the best quality of tin. A reliable thermometer is a necessity to every good dairyman.

MILKING.—The milking should be done quietly and at regular times, and the utmost cleanliness observed. Nothing is tainted quicker than milk by foul odors, and surely at times with nearly all cows there is enough animal odor to it, without adding any more.

SETTING.—Strain the milk slowly into the pans, four to six inches deep. It is an excellent plan to strain the milk into a large can set in cold water, and cool down to 60 degrees before putting into the small pans. The milk must be set in a pure atmosphere, at such a temperature as will permit the cream to rise in from thirty to thirty-six hours after setting. In order to do that, the room should be kept at about 60 to 65 degrees, and not allowed to vary much either above or below. In hot weather keep a large piece of ice in a tub in the room. Cover it over with a thick blanket, and, if arranged so that the water will run off, it will keep a long time, and keep the room very uniform. In cold weather some arrangement for warming the milk room should be adopted.

SKIMMING.—Skim as soon as the milk begins to turn sour. Do not neglect this rule, as it is impossible to make good butter from cream that has become old and sour. When you pour your cream into your cream jar, splash as little as possible. Stir the cream every time you add more to it, and wipe the sides of the pot. Keep the temperature at about sixty degrees, and the cream pot in the coolest part of the house, covered with a fine gauze netting strained on a hoop, not with a tight cover. If covered too tightly fermentation is often too rapid.

CHURNING.—Churn often, as there is nothing gained by long keeping. Bring the temperature of the cream in the churn to 58°, and not allow it to rise above 64°. Churn early in the morning, while it is cool. First scald the churn, turn the paddles a few times, then pour off, and pour in cold water and turn the paddles, pour off and pour in your cream. In churning, revolve the paddles with an easy, regular motion, not too fast nor too slow. The butter should come in about forty minutes, a little more or little less if the temperature of the cream when put in was about 58°, ascertained by the thermometer.

COLORING.—When likely to be deficient in color add a sufficient quantity of the perfected butter color (made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.) to keep it up to the June standard.

WORKING AND SALTING.—When it has "broken" and there is a difficulty to make the butter gather, throw in some cold water and give a few more turns. Some, and I think a majority, of the best butter makers of to-day wash their butter with cold water before removing it from the churn. Gather your butter with the paddle and lift it out into the tray, press it gently and incline it, and let the buttermilk run off. Work it gently with the paddle, with a cutting, gentle pressure, but not to mash it, or better put into the butter worker.

Salt it about an ounce to the pound, or to the taste of good customers; only with the best salt, and free from lumps and coarseness. Work the butter only so much as to expel the buttermilk, but not to work it too dry. This can be done by the use of a weak brine prepared for the purpose. Put the bowl away in a cool place. After standing twelve or twenty-four hours,

gently press out with a ladle or machine the remaining buttermilk, and any brine that will flow out with it, care being used not to work it too much. If this is done the butter has lost its grain and becomes salve, and its keeping qualities are greatly injured.

PACKING.—Pack in vessels which will impart no impurities to the butter. Fill within half an inch of the top. Place a thin cloth wholly over the butter. Over that pour cold brine as strong as can be made of hot water and the purest salt, or cover with a layer of fine salt. The whole process of making the butter, from drawing the milk to the placing of the butter in packages, should be hurried, as milk, cream and butter are going to decay every moment when exposed to the air, however pure it may be. Such butter is ready to keep or to sell. If to be kept long before selling, surround every package with coarse salt, by placing them in boxes prepared for the purpose. This process keeps the butter cool and hard, and free from sudden changes of air.

When all these things are attended to promptly, and with as much uniformity as is under the power of man to control, there will be a near approach to uniformity in color, richness and purity. If the beginner follows these rules, and keeps doing so, he will soon command the highest figures.

Cleanliness and common sense, applied from the beginning to the end, are absolutely necessary to insure good butter that will bring the highest price in the market.

AN ASPARAGUS BED.—He who lives in the country and has no asparagus bed has at least one heavy sin of omission on his conscience for which he never can give an adequate excuse. If the man who does "not provide for his own house is worse than an infidel," he that will not "bother" with an asparagus bed is anything but orthodox, and yet can not call himself a rationalist. Some are under the delusion that an asparagus bed is an abstruse garden problem and an expensive luxury. Far from it. The plants of Conover's Colossal (the best variety) can be obtained of any seedsman at slight cost. I have one large bed that yields almost a daily supply from the middle of April till late in June, and I shall make another bed next spring in this simple way:

As early in April as the ground is dry enough—the sooner the better—I shall choose some warm, early, but deep soil, enrich it well, and then on one side of the plot open a furrow or trench eight inches deep. Down this furrow I shall scatter a heavy coat of rotted compost, and then run a plow or pointed hoe through it again. By this process the earth and compost are mingled, and the furrow rendered about six inches deep.

Along this side, one foot apart, I will place one year old plants, spreading out the roots, and taking care to keep the crown or top of the plant five inches below the surface when level; then half fill the furrow over the plants, and when the young shoots are well up, fill the furrow even. I shall make the furrows two feet apart, and after planting as much space as I wish, the bed is made for the next fifty years. In my father's garden there was a good bed over fifty years old. The young shoots should not be cut for the first two years, and only sparingly the third year, on the same principle that we do not put young colts at work. The asparagus is a marine plant and dustings of salt sufficient to kill the weeds will promote its growth.—*E. P. Roe, in Harper's Magazine for April.*

STORING BACON.—We have been furnished by a farmer friend the manner in which he disposes of his bacon for summer use. Beginning with joints, he has them washed thoroughly of all the salt adhering, and after drying, canvasses them in paper sacks in which he puts freely cut timothy hay, which must be very select and which must completely envelop the joint, after which he ties it securely and hangs it up for future use. He says that the agreeable odor of the hay permeates the meat, giving it a delightful flavor, besides which it absorbs all the dampness from the joint, and will preserve it dry and nice for any period. The sides can be treated in the same manner, and if not canvassed the salt should be removed, as that causes the dripping in the hot weather and tends to render the meat rancid.—*Lexington Gazette.*

See what can be done by an industrious man in Georgia. The *Barnesville Gazette* says "that a farmer in that county six years ago bought a farm on credit. With one horse he has paid \$1,300 for the farm, raising mostly corn and wheat."

Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much! Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.—*Cooper.*

Only Single Ring Ever Invented that Closes on the Outside of the Nose
BROWN'S ELLIPTICAL RING and Triple Groove Hog and Pig Ringer.
It overcomes a serious defect in all triangular, and other rings which close with the point together in the flesh, causing it to decay and to keep the hog's nose sore.
Only Double Ring Invented.
CHAMPION HOG RINGER, RING AND HOLDER.
No sharp points in the flesh to cause irritation and soreness, as in case of rings that close with the joints in the flesh, and produce soreness of the nose.
THE CHAMPION HOG HOLDER speaks for itself in the above cuts.
CHAMBERS, BERING & CUNLIFF.
Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR.

TELEPHONES.
For Business Use.
Special Offer. **OUR NEW IMPROVED** for Business Use.
The best in the world, and the only complete satisfactory instrument, with **SPRING ATTACHMENT**, made by perfect machinery, and is in principle warranted to be one made, and in changes in the weather. We will send to one address, one simple set, comprising two telephones, two sounders, two keys, and two wires, and a battery, for \$2.50 per set, and a battery for \$1.00. The battery is made of zinc and carbon, and is of the latest improved design, and will last for three months, and will be delivered free of charge. We will also send to one address, one simple set, comprising two telephones, two sounders, two keys, and two wires, and a battery, for \$2.50 per set, and a battery for \$1.00. The battery is made of zinc and carbon, and is of the latest improved design, and will last for three months, and will be delivered free of charge. 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FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL

A Record of Agriculture, Live Stock, Horticulture, Botany, and the Kindred Arts and Sciences.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
NO. 15, COURIER-JOURNAL BUILDING.

I. B. NALL, Editor and Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Where currency is not at hand, persons in remittance can send postage stamps in small amounts.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in the regular advertising columns of the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL at the following rates:

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One inch, four times 5 00
One inch, three months 10 00
One inch, six months 18 00
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Authorized advertising agents will be allowed a commission of 25 per cent. on all orders coming through their hands.

Advertisements will not be given special position in this paper.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1879.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subscription price of the Farmers' Home Journal is reduced to \$1.50 per year until the 1st day of April, 1879. Subscribers in arrears can RENEW at the same rate.

The Senate has a Democratic majority for the first time since 1860.

A FARMER has Toulouse (two loose) geese, and his neighbors are thinking of having them caught up and confined.

Mrs. BOWMAN, wife of Hon. C. E. Bowman, Commissioner of Agriculture of Kentucky, died at her home in Danville March 13.

HURRY up the renewals. We request that every subscriber whose time has expired will renew by or before the 1st day of April.

FOR STATE OFFICERS. — Instructed vote: For Governor, Blackburn 539. Underwood 190, Jones 190; for Auditor, Hewitt 452, Smith 325.

MR. J. S. HAWTHORNE is agent for the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL at Princeton, Ky., and is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions.

CAPT. W. T. BECKHAM, of Shelby county, died on the 12th inst. in Shelbyville. He was all his life an active business man, and accumulated a large estate by farming and dealing in stock.

AN English farmer sued a guano merchant who sold him guano that an analysis proved contained but 5 per cent. of ammonia, when he guaranteed it should contain 10 per cent. The farmer recovered the difference in value. So much for the analysis.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS. — The Court of Appeals of Kentucky has just decided a case involving \$15,000 won by Messrs. Avery, Selvaige and others, of this city, on the election three years ago for mayor. The decision was in favor of the Commonwealth, and it is now definitely settled that all money bet on elections is forfeited to the State.

THE American minister to England has protested against the scheduling of the United States ports under the disease act. He claims that the cattle being shipped from this country are from the West and Northwest, where there is no disease of any kind, and that there has never been a single case of pleuropneumonia among animals arriving from the United States.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER. — Szegedin, a city of Austrian-Hungary, was overflowed by a flood last week, and out of about 10,000 houses, 9,700 were swept away. The loss of life was great, and the fleeing people are camped in the country around. It is supposed that 2,000 persons were drowned; 16,000 horses and cattle and 90,000 sheep have perished.

A LINE FROM MR. COPELAND. — Mr. J. M. Copeland, of Logan county, to whom we recently awarded a premium Berkshire pig for club of subscribers, writing the 13th inst., sends additional names of subscribers, and says:

"I think all who have been taking your paper here will still take it. Certainly, if they appreciated it as I do, they would never let it stop.

"I can not close without saying again that our friend, W. Shelby Wilson,

did his part well in sending the premium hog, Oxford Boy. He is hard to beat in point of size and style for a ten months old pig, and as to pedigree, there is none better. I will send you more subscribers names soon."

LIGHT BRAHMAS. — Dr. R. A. Gailbreath, who lives near this city, received last week a very handsome pair of light Brahma cockerels from Mr. E. C. Cromey, a prominent breeder of Massachusetts. The doctor will use these cockerels as breeders this season.

CONGRESS. — The extra session called by the President convened Tuesday last. The Democratic caucus Monday night renominated Speaker Randall by a vote of 75 to 57 for Joe Blackburn and a few scattering. Col. Matt Adams, of Kentucky, was renominated clerk of the House over Mr. Caldwell, of Alabama.

FEATHER FLOWERS. — Messrs. Robert Skene & Co., of this city, are large dealers in feathers of all kinds. They buy and sell goose feathers, turkey feathers and fancy feathers. In addition to this they manufacture a large number of feather dusters, and have now, under the management of Mrs. Sorrells, of New York, embarked in the manufacture of feather flowers and ornamental goods for millinery and dress trimming. Mrs. Sorrells displays a taste in this line that should please the ladies.

FAIL OF A TOBACCO WAREHOUSE. — The old "Falls City Warehouse," on Main street, in this city, was torn down and a new one erected in its place during the last winter. Messrs. Ray & Co. commenced business in the house a few weeks ago, and had their office and about three hundred hogsheads of tobacco in it. On last Sunday night the walls of the house fell and the roof came down with a great noise. The building had been pronounced secure by engineers. It will be repaired in a short time.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. — We return thanks to Prof. N. S. Shaler, director for copies of the Kentucky Geological Survey, embracing Report on the Timbers of Grayson, Breckinridge, Ohio and Hancock counties; Report on the Timbers of the North Cumberland, Bell and Harlan counties; Report on the Forests of Greenup, Carter, Boyd and Lawrence counties; Report on the Limbrite Ores of Trigg, Lyon and Caldwell counties; Report on the Timbers of the Purchase district; Report on the Timbers of the Tradewater district, and Report on Coal Washing.

NEW CLOVER PEST. — Prof. Lintner, of New York, says "that last year one undesirable insect was prevalent over the States. This is the clover seed worm, probably a dipterous insect belonging to the same family as the wheat midge and the Hessian fly. The perfect insect has never been recognized. The larvae feed on the growing seeds in the clover heads, so that whenever they prevail in large numbers no seed attains maturity, and the crop is not worth harvesting." Mr. R. J. Swan states that in Seneca county many fields of clover saved for seed were not cut at all on account of this insect.

GENERAL ABIE BUFORD, of Woodford county, having been embarrassed financially for some time, had judgment entered against him in the Woodford circuit court some time ago for \$600, and was ordered to pay that sum into court from the proceeds of the sale of his last year's crops. The crops were levied on by the sheriff, and it was out of the power of the General to comply with the order of the court, but the parties holding the judgment, in order to enforce their rights, had the General arrested for contempt. Upon the hearing of the case he was released, as he showed that it was not in his power to comply with the order.

IMMEDIATELY following the passage of the bill reducing the tax on tobacco, the manufacturers get together and adjust the prices of their goods, taking also into consideration the slight increase of price the leaf has undergone within the past few weeks. We do not allude to this to condemn, but simply as a basis to put a question or two to the tobacco raisers. What are you but manufacturers, who, by the process of plowing, hoeing, cutting and curing, resolve the worthless little sprig of a plant into the bright and much sought leaf? Then why is it that there is no meeting of your representatives to say at what price you can raise and sell this weed of questionable value, and leave a margin of profit to yourselves? Why is it that you can not even keep up farmers' clubs? Why let so powerful an organization as the Grange lag and pine when its very object is much the same as that of this manufacturers' meeting above referred to.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Preparations for the Extra Session—The English Mission—Death of Surgeon General Woodworth—More News for the Pensioners, Etc.

From Our Regular Correspondent:

The arrival of many members and of politicians from every section, and the presence of a formidable reinforcement of office seekers, has completely metamorphosed the appearance of things here. To-night the hotels, for the first time since the adjournment of Congress, present an animated and busy appearance. The speakership contest absorbs the attention of everybody. The headquarters of rival candidates have been thronged all night. Both sides express themselves equally confident. Blackburn's friends are the most demonstrative, and claim seventy-five votes sure. It takes seventy-two to nominate in caucus. Randall's supporters are less communicative than their opponents, and merely state that success is theirs beyond all peradventure. There is no doubt that Blackburn is developing more strength than was anticipated. Three new members who were counted for Randall have declared themselves for Blackburn.

Despite these gains betting continues in favor of Randall, and the judgment of all impartial men is almost unanimous that Randall will win. All calculations, however, can only be based on surmise and conjectures, since there are not enough members in town to warrant any one in forming a positive opinion as to the result. While Randall has a decided advantage at present, it is more than possible that Blackburn may defeat him. Indeed, Blackburn's prospects are better to-night than at any time since the contest began. It is needless to add that all the lobby influence are working strenuously against Randall, and will spare no effort to defeat him. Concerning the organization of the House, it is admitted that the Democrats will have their full strength here on Tuesday, and will thus be able to elect caucus nominees for speaker and clerk. The green-backers have dwindled down to almost nothing, and their twenty-two men in burkram have been reduced to five, but whether the latter will stick is uncertain.

Very few people have any idea of the pressure that is being brought to bear upon senators and representatives by people who want places about the capitol. It is something awful. The Southern men are especially persecuted. Senator Gordon has been ill for a few days past with inflammatory rheumatism. The constant stream of office hunters, who would not give him a moment's rest, made his condition worse; so last night he was very quietly taken over to Baltimore, and his address given to one man, sworn to secrecy, who is to send him his mail. Senator Beck was asked what the Democrats would do if the old rule of the Senate, which prohibits the removal of any Senate employee without the consent of the Vice President, should be attempted to be enforced. "Do?" said the senator. "Get rid of the rule in about three minutes."

The impression prevails in diplomatic circles that Mr. John Welch, our minister to England, will shortly retire from office. It is an open secret that Mr. Welch has recently intimated to the President a desire to resign, but has, at the latter's request, concluded to remain at his post a little while longer.

The report that Secretary Evarts intends to give up his establishment here, which he can easily do at any time, since his landlord has informed him that he will accept a surrender of the lease whenever it might suit his convenience, has given rise to the conjecture that Mr. Evarts aspires to the British mission himself. While not interposing a positive denial to what is certainly not impossible, the Secretary's friends say they do not believe he will leave the Cabinet during President Hayes' administration, because there is a tacit understanding among its members to serve the full term of four years. In the second place, it is asserted that Mr. Evarts can not afford to accept the office, as he is only in moderate circumstances, and relies upon his interest in the business of his law firm in New York for the bulk of his income. An absence of two years from the country would, it is thought, prove so highly detrimental to his business interests that his friends declare they would feel greatly astonished if he should sacrifice so much for the sake of holding a position which is subordinate to that which he now fills.

Dr. John M. Woodworth, surgeon general of the marine hospital service, died this morning at four o'clock at the Riggs house. His death was caused by a combination of pneumonia, erysipelas, and nervous prostration. Dr. Woodworth leaves a wife, but no children. His death is the second one of the prominent men that has occurred at

the Riggs house this year, Judge Casey having died there. Dr. Woodworth was forty-two years old. He was born April 15, 1837, in Chemung county, New York. His family moved to Illinois when he was a boy. He studied medicine and pharmacy, and in 1861 graduated as a doctor of medicine at the Chicago Medical College. He entered the Union army as assistant post surgeon at Camp Douglass, Illinois. He afterward joined General Sherman's, having been appointed assistant surgeon in the volunteer corps. In 1863 he was promoted to surgeon. He was appointed supervising surgeon general of the marine hospital service in 1871, and has since held that position. His works in connection with the investigation and prevention of the spread of yellow fever and cholera are familiar to all. He was the author of a number of valuable medical works. He was the only man that ever attempted to procure public health legislation, and his unceasing efforts in that direction doubtless hastened his death. His loss will be felt over the entire country. When the office of surgeon general of the marine hospital service was created in 1871, he was appointed to the position. He made the service what it now is.

The number of applications under the pension arrears act at noon to-day amount to about 36,000, and more will come in. This number is not a true indication of the amount that the government will be called on to pay, for many claims will be disallowed. Commissioner Bentley, in his official estimate, put the number of pensioners who would be legally benefited by the act at between 45,000 and 46,000, representing about \$25,000,000. He still holds to those figures, which were based on official estimates, and does not expect that either the number or amount will go higher. All of the large number of applications which have been received, and which will be received hereafter, will not be allowed. One cause of mistake of a large number of applicants is a misunderstanding of the true status of the case. A large number of persons who were granted pensions from the date of their disability have since been granted increased pensions, and a certificate given to that effect. These certificates date from the increase, not from the original pension. The pensioner looking at his certificate and seeing that it is dated after his disability, jumps at the conclusion that he is entitled to a back pension under the new bill, and consequently applies for it. There are a large number of such cases.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

McGILL & TRUMAN.

Increase of Business Causes an Increase of Store Room.

FIELD SEEDS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS. In these times, when so many houses have been forced to close doors for want of patronage, it is indeed encouraging to find one here and there whose increasing trade makes a demand for more room in which to keep and exhibit the large stock that must be in hand. Some times such a state of affairs may be brought about by pure good luck—such as having control of a certain line of goods that have suddenly come into reputation. Again, it may be the result of a public confidence, gained by fair and just dealing, coupled with a sound business judgment that prompts the dealer to handle only such goods as will give satisfaction to his customers.

Such has been the course pursued by the house, the name of which heads this sketch.

Messrs. McGill & Truman commenced business several years ago at No. 90 Main street, near Third, in this city, as dealers in field and garden seeds, plants and farming implements of all kinds. They now find it necessary to greatly enlarge their store room, and have taken in two business houses, which open on Third street and connect with the rear portion of their present house. This will give them the space of three houses, each three stories, in one. They propose to furnish their customers, as formerly, with fresh and reliable seeds, both for the field and garden, and first class agricultural tools and implements.

THE BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER will still be sold by them. The Buckeye is well known in every locality where reapers and mowers are used, and but little need be said now further than to mention that important improvements have been made since last season. The table rake machine acts like a charm in the field, and may be called the farmer's best friend. The dropper and mower will be sure to give perfect satisfaction.

SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS.

So great has become the demand for chilled plows that, in order to supply their trade with a good implement of this kind, they secured the control of

the sale of the South Bend chilled plow. This plow has some very important improvements, and, although only introduced last fall, the gentlemen claim already a brisk trade, amounting to nearly six hundred since January last.

They also sell Brinly, Avery, Richmond and Excelsior steel and cast plows, shovels, walking cultivators, churns, hay rakes, corn planters, wagons, and in fact every thing usually kept in a seed and implement store. They are agents for the Sweepstakes thresher and Buckeye grain drill.

Address as above for descriptive circular and price list of implements, etc.

THE PERILS OF AGRICULTURE IN TYROL.

The persistence with which humanity attaches itself to fertile land without regard to danger is illustrated elsewhere than here. The peasants on the slopes of Vesuvius push their cultivation and plant their homes in the very track of a possible lava stream, and, all the world over, facility for obtaining a livelihood blinds the cultivator to all risks. Graham says: "In the Wild Schonau, North Tyrol, not a few of the houses are built on such steep slopes that a heavy chain has to be laid round the houses and fastened to some firm object—a large tree or boulder of rock higher up. In one village off the Puster Thal, and in two others off the Oberinn Thal, many of the villagers come to church with crampoons on their feet, the terrible steep slopes on which their huts are built, somewhat like a swallow's nest on a wall, requiring this precautionary measure. In Moos—a village not very far from the Brenner, having a population of eight hundred inhabitants—more than three hundred men and women have been killed since 1758 by falls from the incredibly steep slopes upon which the pastures of this village are situated. So steep are they, in fact, that only goats, and even they not everywhere, can be trusted to graze on them, and the hay for larger cattle has to be cut and gathered by the hand of man."

I have myself seen, in walking among the hills, little stores of grass piled against the upper side of protecting trees, where it had been brought in armfuls when cut by the spike-shod mower. The haymakers gather their little crops here and there on the steep grass patches, almost at the limit of vegetation, pack it in nets or in sheets, and bring it on their shoulders down the steep and dangerous paths. My earlier idea of an "alp" was that of a level plateau at the top of the lower mountains. Alps which are even nearly level are very rare, especially among the higher elevations. Generally they are so steep, so broken, and so inaccessible that one wonders how cattle are got to them, and how they can be trusted to graze over them. These alps are bounded by no fences, and it must be an anxious task for those who have the herds in charge to get them safely together at milking time. Each animal wears its bell—not the hollow sounding, dull cow bell with which we are so familiar, but musical in tone, and heard for a much greater distance. The alpine hut and the Sennerin, or dairymaid, who spends the whole summer in nearly solitary attention to her arduous duties, are not altogether what one's imagination might depict. She is not the dairymaid of poetry, nor is her temporary home filled with the more ethereal pastoral associations. Yet these people, too, have a romantic and imaginative side to their lives, and are happy, and wholesome, and content.

The agriculture of North Tyrol, outside of the valley of the Inn, is mostly confined to very small operations. A few cattle, a few sheep, a little poultry, a few small fields, and a mountain pasture constitute the stock in trade on which the industrious and frugal pair bring up their family in comfort and decency, accumulate portions for their daughters, and lay aside a provision for their own old age. Labor saving hardly exists. Everything is accomplished by unmitigated and unremitted toil. In youth and in early life the people are stalwart, active, and hearty; but old age comes very early, and at forty the vigor of manhood and womanhood is passed—the activity and vigor, but not the endurance; up to really old age even slight little women carry enormous loads in the baskets at their backs up and down steep rough hillsides and mountain paths, where an unaccustomed tourist must puff and toil to move his own unencumbered person.—George E. Waring, Jr., in Harper's Magazine for April.

PEABODY branching corn can be had at 25c a package, post paid. Address A. Balding, care of this office.

THE "Little Giant" corn planter, best and cheapest hand planter, for sale by C. Mercke & Co., Louisville, at \$1.50 each.

LIVE STOCK.

SHEEP FAIR.

SHELBYVILLE, March 10.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Kentucky Wool Growers' Association held here to-day, it was agreed that under the auspices of said association they would, at Eminence, Ky., on Wednesday, the 2d day of April, offer diplomas as follows:

IMPORTED SHEEP.
For the heaviest fleece.....Diploma
For best combing fleece.....Diploma
For best delaine fleece.....Diploma
For best clothing fleece.....Diploma
NATIVE SHEEP.
For heaviest fleece.....Diploma
For best combing fleece.....Diploma
For best delaine fleece.....Diploma
For best clothing fleece.....Diploma
SWEETSTAKES.
Best ram, any age or breed.....Diploma
Best ewe, any age or breed.....Diploma

NOTE.—Points and conditions to govern the awards left to the discretion of committee on decision.
(Signed) S. P. Drane, W. L. Waddy, L. E. Brown, W. L. Scott, W. D. Calloway, Executive Committee.
G. W. Waddy, Secretary.

SALE DAY CLAIMED.—Mr. W. L. Scott claims Thursday, July 31 next, for sale of Cotswold and Southdown sheep.

THE Bluegrass Sheep Breeders' Association will hold its annual meeting in Lexington on Saturday, April 12, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

MR. R. A. McELROY, of Washington county, is announced to have arrived at Dallas, Texas, with his fine lot of young Kentucky Shorthorn cattle.

A JERSEY cattle man had the fever so bad that he hesitatingly recommended Jerseys to an inquirer who was seeking information as to the "best breed for winter layers."

COTSWOLDS SOLD.—Major R. C. Estill, Lexington, Ky., has sold to James A. Newman, Vicksburg, Miss., one Cotswold ram; to W. E. Love, Love's Station, De Soto county, Miss., one ram and two ewes.

THE Frankfort Yeoman says: "A cow belonging to Mr. James Martin, of this county, gave birth last week to a hairless calf. It is a fine, vigorous animal, without the slightest vestige of hair on any part of its body."

COTSWOLD AND SOUTHDOWN.—Mr. W. L. Scott, Scott's station, Shelby county, Ky., has now for sale fifty good Cotswold rams and ewes and fifty Southdown rams and ewes. These are pure bred and in good condition.

VIDETTE BOY.—W. W. Adams, Lexington, Ky., has hired the fine stallion Vidette Boy, by Vidette, to W. W. Cabell, Columbia, Ky., for \$400 for the season, with privilege of purchase of the horse at \$800 at end of season.

WITHDRAWN.—Mr. Michailoffsky becoming satisfied that the pedigree of the Jersey cow, Young Bettie (No. 6745), as furnished by the breeder, Mr. J. B. Briggs, of Russellville, Ky., is not correct, and that she is not a pure Jersey, withdraws her from the register, and the secretary requests all subscribers to erase the entry from the bulletin of June, 1878.

LOSS OF A FINE COTSWOLD RAM.—John Miller, the large premium Cotswold ram shown by W. L. Scott so successfully at the fairs last fall, died not long since of pneumonia. This ram got every premium he was shown for. He was bred by John Miller, of Canada, and imported by Mr. Scott in 1877. That year he bred him to seventy ewes and weaned 110 lambs from them. In 1878 he was again bred to ninety, and all are believed to be with lamb.

THE American Berkshire Association has been organized into a corporate company, with Charles F. Mills, Esq., of Springfield, Ill., president, and Philip M. Springer, Esq., of the same place, secretary. The Sarigamo Daily Monitor says of the association: "The high standing for ability, enterprise and integrity of the parties in whose hands the affairs of the association are placed fully guarantees the permanent and proper guidance of this enterprise, originated in this city some four years ago, and which has since then become one of such great interest to the breeders of both America and Europe."

"CHEAPSIDE" AGAIN.—For many years Cheapside, a short street or square just west of the court-house in Lexington, Ky., has been the place where all the court day sales of cattle, mules, sheep, etc., have been made. There has always been great objection to this practice urged upon the part of many citizens of the city, and annually there is an outbreak of feeling against it.

This use of the square has been time and again declared a nuisance, and efforts made to prevent it, but somehow the farmers gather there, and the stock dealers follow them up with their mules and lowing cattle.

Not all the citizens object to the sales being made there, though. We notice that Messrs. De Long & Co. say that it helps the trade of the city, and that the mud and dirt left after the sales could be cleaned up with but little expense, and that this would be better than to prohibit the sales.

LAWDALE BERKSHIRES.

Late Accessions—Sales and Orders—A Growing Trade in Swine and Fowls.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

The two sows lately purchased by me arrived safely last Thursday. Sallie Hood VII believe to be the best bred living Sallie. She is out of Sallie X, the sow Mr. Cooper sold to Mr. Norton for a large sum, at same time saying "she was one of the best, if not the best, bred sow in the world," being by old Othello and out of Sallie VI. Sallie Hood VI is large and fine with beautiful dish face, short snout, broad back and with wonderful depth of body, showing the great excellence of her old sire, Robin Hood, the most noted boar living.

Sallie Hood III is by same sire, Robin Hood, and out of the celebrated prize winning sow, Sallie XII, that cost Mr. Norton \$900. She has bred as many prize winners perhaps as any living sow, and Sallie III certainly does credit to her renowned ancestors. She will be hard to beat in any show ring. Sallie Hood VI is due to farrow April 6, to Black Hood, and Sallie Hood III April 13, to Earl of Balmoral II, the champion boar of the West at the fairs last fall. These two sows are quite an acquisition to my herd.

I have made the following sales since last reported: W. H. Richardson, Station, Miss., a boar; J. M. Copeland, Adairville, Ky., a boar pig; E. S. Lyman, Montevallo, Ala., a pair, boar and sow; J. H. Wilson, Eminence, Ky., one sow, in farrow; J. H. Venable, Shelby county, a sow, in farrow; Hon. W. J. Lee, Pitts Point, Ky., a sow, in farrow, Sweet Seventeen VI; to same, one trio of Plymouth Rocks.

I have sold fowls as follows: G. B. Allen, one light Brahma cockerel; to same, pair dark Brahmas; N. L. Avery, Memphis, Tenn., one trio light Brahmas; A. G. Jordan, Midway, Ala., one pair each light Brahmas and Pekin ducks; W. A. Ward, one trio of dark Brahmas; C. H. Ward, one trio of dark Brahmas—both of these gentlemen are of Edwads, Miss.; Eugene McGoodwin, Danville, Ky., one pair Pekin ducks; A. W. Norman, Waverley, Ky., one pair Plymouth Rocks.

I have just added by purchase from a noted Ohio breeder, a fine lot of Plymouth Rock fowls, and will have a few of them to spare.

I have a long list of eggs sold, but will not trouble you with that. I have the best prospect I ever had for a large trade this spring. Have more orders now booked for pigs than I sold all last spring and summer. Much of my success is due to the advertisement in your valuable paper. W. SHELBY WILSON.
SHELBYVILLE, March 15.

THE HORSE SALE.

The following is a partial list of the stock that will be entered in the catalogue of Capt. Kidd's big sale in Lexington April 16 and 17. The number of horses to be sold constantly increases. At last report it was about one hundred and twenty.

Eugene McGoodwin, Danville, Ky., 6 head. Wm. Lyle, Danville, Ky., 6. Charles Lucas, Danville, 1. Major Henry Buford, Lexington, 6. Mrs. Nannie Chiles, Lexington, 1. Major P. P. Johnson, Lexington, 2. Dr. Dodge, Lexington, 1. John W. Neat, Lexington, 1. Farley Alford, Lexington, 1. Major H. Buford, agent, Lexington, 4. Bryant Hurst, Lexington, 2. H. C. Bowman, Lexington, 5. H. Calmes, Lexington, 1. Dr. L. Herr & Co., Lexington, 6. R. M. Ferguson, Lexington, 1. H. C. Harp, Lexington, 1. A. Higgins, Lexington, 1. Joseph Frazer, Lexington, 2. Robert Johnson, Lexington, 1. S. W. Ewing, Owingsville, 3. William E. Phillips, Owingsville, 2. Walter Handy, Nicholasville, 2. John Blackford, Keene, 6. John Stout, Midway, 1. James Long, Georgetown, 1. Ike Smith, Georgetown, 4. Dr. R. K. Bryant, Georgetown, 2. J. W. Barnett, Hartford, Ky., 2. Thomas Bowman, Harrodsburg, 2. B. R. Moore, Harrodsburg, 2. John B. Todd, Eminence, 1. H. A. Moran, Madison county, 5. J. M. Woods, Spring Station, 1. John L. Grundy, Lebanon, 1. M. Garthy, Madison, Ind., 3. L. E. Harvey, Frankfort, 4. Samuel Henderson, Clark county, 1. Bob Macey, Versailles, 2. Major B. G. Thomas, Lexington, 2. Isaac Hutchinson, Lexington, 1.

STATE GRANGE—OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, KY. STATE GRANGE, }
BROOKHEAD, KY., March 15, 1879. }

Receipts and disbursements of the secretary's office for the week ending March 15, 1879:

RECEIPTS.
Grange 1231, Sept. and Dec. quarters, 1878.....\$ 3 00
Grange 512, June, Sept. and Dec. qrs., 1878.....5 94
Grange 776, Sept. and Dec. quarters, 1878.....2 85
Grange 1897, March quarter, 1878.....2 15
Grange 137, June, Sept. and Dec. qrs., 1878.....2 51
Grange 885, December quarter, 1878.....3 48
Grange 501, March quarter, 1878.....3 78
Grange 195, December quarter, 1878.....3 40
Grange 717, March, June, Sept., Dec. qrs., 1878 10 02
Total receipts.....\$96 73

DISBURSEMENTS.
Grange 1231, paid delegate.....\$3 00
Grange 512, paid delegate.....5 94
Grange 1567, paid stamps.....15
Grange 137, paid stamps.....51— 9 60

Cash on hand.....\$27 13
The following Granges donated to pay arrears to National Grange:

Grange 929.....\$2 00
Grange 512.....1 65
Total.....\$3 65

Secretaries of granges that have not sent in their report for December quarter, 1878, will please send them in before the close of this month if they wish their Grange represented in my report to National Grange for that quarter.
JAMES G. CARTER,
Secretary Kentucky State Grange.

HERNANDO DE SOTO.

Behind the chair in which we sit, in our cosy sanctum, hangs a fine colored lithographic print representing the burial of that renowned Spanish adventurer and soldier, Hernando de Soto. History presents but few more brave and chivalrous characters than that of the discoverer of the Mississippi river. The conquest of Mexico and Peru had fired all Europe with a spirit of adventure and chivalric purpose. Exaggerated stories of the enormous wealth, the splendid temples, palaces and cities built of the costly metal, which were waiting to be conquered and possessed in the Western world, were the theme of every tongue. Among those who had returned from following Pizarro in his foreign conquests was one Hernando de Soto, who brought with him rich souvenirs of the wealth of that far off country, besides fame as a brave and successful soldier, for he had performed deeds of almost miraculous valor and prowess.

A few stragglers had found their way back to Spain from an ill-starred expedition to the coast of Florida, but though these fugitives had met with no success, they brought a renewal of these stories, and declared that the natives on the coast told them of mighty kingdoms situated in the interior, greater and wealthier than any that Spanish arms had yet possessed themselves of in the New World. De Soto burned to imitate the deeds of the conquerors of Mexico and Peru, and to this end hastened to form an expedition, and sailed for the shores of this continent, landing on the coast of Florida in May, 1539, just about three hundred and forty years ago. After experiencing a series of the most fearful adventures with the natives, one day fighting until blood ran like a river, and the next day feasting with them, he cut his way through Indians and tangled forests westward toward the supposed El Dorado. Morasses were to be crossed, wilderness to be tracked, all manner of hardships endured, but with an indomitable spirit, worthy of a better cause, the little band of warriors marched forward, overcoming all obstacles.

De Soto believed that he would soon find rich and glowing regions never before trodden by Europeans. Now the warwhoop rang in his ears, and now he smoked the pipe of peace with the wondering natives. On, on they pressed, their progress incredibly slow, but their hearts undimmed, until April, 1541, when they arrived on the banks of the mighty Father of Waters, a discovery which has enrolled the name of De Soto in American history forever, and which was greater for his fame than would have been the discovery of that mythical El Dorado which he so eagerly sought. He took care to record the great event of the discovery of the Mississippi, and then himself and his band crossed it and plunged into the forest wilds beyond to fight fresh battles, and to conciliate new tribes of the natives. Still they traverse the unbroken wilderness, until the fever, induced by the climate, fearfully thinned their ranks, and warned them to turn and retrace their steps, or prepare to lay their bones, one and all, in the wilderness.

There was no alternative, so they turn back to the Mississippi, where their brave and indomitable leader—mortal, like the rest of his daring band—is laid low with burning fever. He who had been so long invincible in war could not scope successfully with disease; it laid its fell hand upon him, and here he died! Afraid to bury his body where the savages may discover and disinter it

for purposes of mutilation and disgrace, his followers take it (as represented in this expressive picture), tearfully and in the deepest sorrow, to the river's channel, and, in its swiftest part, at midnight, by mingled torch and moonlight, hooded priest and steel clad warriors stand about the body, and commit it to the waves. His followers built boats here, and, following the course of the river, in time landed in Mexico; though but few of those who had formed that brave and gallant regiment of mail clad warriors ever reached their Castilian homes.—*American Cultivator.*

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Messrs. W. R. Beckley & Co., Bagdad, Ky., having completed their yards and stocked them with carefully selected birds, are now prepared to fill orders for eggs of the most popular breeds of fowls. A circular of prices, etc., will be sent on application to above address.

LIFE IN A BOTTLE.

The Most Valuable Medical Discovery Known to the World—No More Use for Quinine, Calomel or Mineral Poisons.

Life for the Blood, Strength for the Nerves, and Health for All.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC.

Believing that by cleansing the blood and building up the constitution was the only true way of banishing disease, and being troubled with weakness of the lungs, catarrh very much broken down in constitution, etc., and after trying the best physicians and paying out my money for many kinds of medicines advertised without finding a permanent cure, I began doctoring myself, using medicines made from roots and herbs. I fortunately discovered a wonderful Bitters or Blood Cleanser, the first bottle of which gave me new life and vigor, and in time effected a permanent cure. I was free from catarrh, my lungs became strong and sound, being able to stand the most severe cold and exposure, and I have gained over thirty pounds in weight. Feeling confident that I had made a wonderful discovery in medicine, I prepared a quantity of the ROOT BITTERS, and was in the habit of giving them away to sick friends and neighbors. I found the medicine effected the most wonderful cures of all diseases caused from humors or scrofula in the blood, impudence, bad stomach weakness, kidney disease, torpid liver, etc. The news of my discovery in this way spread from one person to another, and I am getting bravely over that. Since I first advertised this medicine I have been crowded with orders from druggists and country dealers, and the hundreds of letters I have received from persons cured prove the fact that no remedy ever did so much good in so short a time and had so much success as the ROOT BITTERS. In fact, I am convinced that they will soon take the lead of all other medicines. Nearly one hundred retail druggists, right here at home in Cleveland, now sell ROOT BITTERS, some of whom have already sold over one thousand bottles.

ROOT BITTERS are strictly a medicinal preparation, such as was used in the good old days of our forefathers, when people were cured by some simple root or plant, and when calomel and other poisons of the mineral kingdom were unknown. They act strongly on the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels regular and build up the nervous system. They penetrate every part of the body, searching out every nerve, bone and tissue from the head to the feet, cleansing and strengthening the fountain springs of life, hence they must reach all diseases by purification and nourishment.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use ROOT BITTERS. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life.

Thousands of persons in all parts of the country are already using ROOT BITTERS. They have given many lives of consumptives who had been given up by friends and physicians, to life and have permanently cured many old chronic cases of catarrh, scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia and skin diseases, where all other treatments had failed. Are you troubled with sick headache, constipation, nervousness, weakness, bad taste in the mouth, nervousness and broken down in constitution? You will be cured if you take ROOT BITTERS. Have you humors and pimples on your face or skin? Nothing will cure you such good health, strength and beauty as ROOT BITTERS. I know that jealous physicians will cry humbug because my discovery cures so many of their patients, but I care not, I will cure the diseased and determine to place my ROOT BITTERS as fast as possible within the reach of all those suffering throughout the world. Sold by wholesale and retail druggists and country merchants, or sent by express on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle, or six bottles \$5. For certificates of wonderful cures, see my large circular around each bottle of medicine. Read and judge for yourself. Send for a circular, or send for a box of ROOT BITTERS, the great blood cleanser, and take no substitute but my recommendation because he makes a larger profit.

G. W. FRAZIER, Discoverer,
338 Superior St., Cleveland, O.
For sale by druggists. mar20-cow.267

10 ROSES MAILED FREE FOR \$1
Splendid assortment of plants sent safely by express or mail, any distance. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send 3 cent stamp for catalogue and address.
R. C. HANFORD & SON,
Columbus Nursery, Columbus, Ohio.
mar 28-8

AMERICAN SHORTHORN RECORD

Only Standard for Thoroughbred Short-horns in America.
NO GRADES admitted. You know what you are paying for when you get an animal recorded in it. Indorsed and patronized by most of the best breeders in the United States. Send stamp for blank forms. No need for other herd books when you have the Record. Gives all in the English, American or Canadian of any animal in its pages. So plain, simple and complete that a novice can trace a pedigree to the last known cross. Ready for pedigrees for eighth volume. Males and females of any age admitted. Full set 7 volumes, uniform print and binding by express, paid, for \$17. The same information in other herd books will cost several hundred dollars.
Address H. EVANS, Frankfort, Ky.

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To every reader of this paper, *The Young Folks' World* of Boston, Mass., is an elegant 8 page, 32 column illustrated paper, full of pure, interesting and instructive reading matter for old and young. Established 4 years. The price is only 50c. per year. To all who send us 50c., we will send the paper ONE YEAR and a handsome bound Pocket Dictionary, FREE. It gives 30,000 definitions and 250 illustrations. The paper or Dictionary is cheap at 50c., but we give two for the price of one, in order to introduce our paper into new fields. Don't send postage stamps, you can help it but get a friend to send you and send a dollar bill. This is an honest offer, and satisfaction guaranteed or money returned. Mention this paper, and send now as this appears but once. Samples of paper 5c. Address, *Young Folks' World*, Box 5341, Boston, Mass.
mar20-2m

EGGS! EGGS!! EGGS!!!

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PARTRIDGE AND BUFF COCHINS.

WE can furnish sittings of eggs from our pure bred fowls, securely packed in baskets, to any portion of the country. Send for Circular. Address
W. R. BECKLEY & CO., Bagdad, Ky.
mar20-2m

19th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the U. S.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

For the Year Ending December 31, 1878.

AMOUNT OF LEDGER ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1878.....\$32,477,991 87
Less Depreciation in Government Bonds and Appropriation to meet any depreciation in other assets.....369,553 27

INCOME.....\$32,108,438 50
Less Depreciation in Government Bonds and Appropriation to meet any depreciation in other assets.....369,553 27

DISBURSEMENTS.
Paid Policy Holders for Claims by Death, Dividends, Surrender Values, Dividends and Matured Endowments and Annuities.....\$4,935,171 43
Other Disbursements as per extended statement.....1,195,841 88

NET CASH ASSETS, December 31, 1878.....\$34,195,368 53

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages.....\$12,437,584 93
Real Estate.....6,384,924 96
United States Stocks.....5,638,768 54
State, City, and other Stocks authorized by the Laws of the State.....6,201,978 16
Loans secured by United States and other Stocks.....928,000 00
Cash and other Ledger Assets as per extended statement.....2,154,131 94

Market Value of Stocks over Cost.....\$34,195,368 53
Accrued Interest, Rents and Premiums, as per extended statement.....1,123,927 42

Total Assets, Dec. 31, 1878.....\$35,454,092 36

Total Liabilities, including legal reserve for reinsurance of all existing policies.....28,560,268 00

Total Undivided Surplus.....\$6,893,824 36

Risks assumed in 1878, 6,115 Policies, assuring \$21,440,213.00.

N. B.—For the details of the above statement, see the Society's "Circular to Policy Holders," and other publications for 1879.

JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice President.

SAMUEL BOKROW, Secretary.

E. W. SCOTT, Superintendent of Agencies.

ROSE & LYON,
Managers Branch Office, Louisville, Ky.

6000 NAMES With P.O.

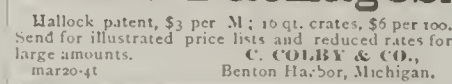
Address for \$24. Address News Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.
mar20-1st

Fruit Packages.

Hallcock patent, \$3 per M; 10 qt. crates, \$5 per 100. Send for illustrated price lists and reduced rates for large amounts.
C. COLBY & CO.,
mar20-4t Benton Harbor, Michigan.

Forest Rose Strawberry Plants

At \$1 per 100; \$4 per 1,000. Also the leading and new varieties of Strawberry, Blackberry, and Raspberry Plants, including "Grecory" in large supply, Japan Persimmon, Japan Maple, etc. Send for price list of General Nursery Stock and Small Fruit.
LEO WELTZ, Wilmington, Ohio.



Barbaroux Shingle Machine!

Three first class circular saw

BARBAROUX SHINGLE MACHINES,

new and in complete order; capacity, 15,000 to 25,000 shingles per day with four horse power; can be adapted to either horse, steam or water power. They will be sold to close out.

At a Very Low Rate for Cash.

Write for full description and price list, two Turbine Wheels, 10 and 13 inches, for sale low. Address
MACHINE,
mar20-1 Care Farmers' Home Journal, Louisville, Ky.

SISSON'S TIDY FASTENER.

Velvet, all colors. A set free for ten post-ages. Agents wanted. Thirty other new articles.
J. W. FRAZER,
mar20-4t 233 Broadway, New York.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA,

OR PEPPER BUSH.—Recognized as inval-

uable for Bees; the sweetest white flowers; blooms July to September; hardy from the sea to high altitudes; succeeds where corn or hazel shrub will. The honey is unequalled. Plant in April, May or October to December. CHARLES DOWLING writes, February 24, 1879: "The Clethra has always been a favorite shrub with me, flowering at a time when there are but few shrubs in bloom. The fragrance is delightful. It is not so much planted as it should be. It deserves a place in parks and all private grounds. Price, 6 to 12 inch layers, \$1.50 for 12; \$3.00 per 100. Strong plants, 3 for \$1; \$3 for 12 by mail. By express, strong and blooming plants \$1.00 per 100, or \$50 per 1,000. Description, culture and uses of the shrub sent by mail free. Send stamp and get Reading Nursery Catalogue of 36 pages. Address
JACOB B. HANSON,
(Nursery Established in 1844.) Reading, Mass.
Remit check or postal order on Boston, or registered letter.
mar20-2t

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS

A GREEN-HOUSE AT YOUR DOOR

We will send free by mail, and guarantee their safe arrival in Good Condition, our choice

12 ROSES.....12 sorts, \$1

20 VERBENAS.....12 sorts, \$1

15 Impatiens or Bedding Plants.....15 " "

10 GERANIUMS.....10 " "

10 CAMELIAS.....10 " "

10 Tuberoses, all Paris, large and double.....10 " "

12 Gladioli, all Pioneer's Best.....12 " "

2 Camellia Japonica and 2 Azaleas.....2 " "

2 hundreds of others.....2 " "

For your choice of varieties, see our 80-page Catalogue, free of charge. We also offer an immense stock of Fruit and Greenhouse Trees, Greenhouses, and Stoves.

For your choice of varieties, see our 80-page Catalogue, free of charge. We also offer an immense stock of Fruit and Greenhouse Trees, Greenhouses, and Stoves.

10 Currant Bushes.....10 sorts, \$1

6 Hardy Flowering Shrubs.....6 sorts, \$1

25 Raspberry Plants.....25 " "

80 Strawberry Plants.....80 " "

8 Grape Vines.....8 " "

80 Sweet Chestnut or 60 Italian Trees.....80 " "

8th Year, 13 Greenhouses, 100 Acres.
STORRS, HARRISON & CO., Painesville, Ohio.
mar20-4t

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

At \$1.25 per bushel; 2 bushel for \$2.25, including package.

FANCY POULTRY.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Cocks from \$5 to \$3; per pair, \$5 to \$6; trios, \$3 to \$5.

PEKIN DUCKS.—\$5 per pair; drakes, \$2 each.

TOULOUSE GESE EGGS.—\$3 per dozen.

R. A. GAILBREATH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
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AGENTS WANTED

For the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent.

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Chicago or St. Louis.
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TOBACCO INFORMATION.

Review of the Louisville Market.

From the Tobacco News.
Louisville, March 15.—For the week ending to-day:
 Receipts this week amounted to 775 hhds, against 430 last week, and 1,288 this week last year.

Sales during the week were 1,296 hhds, against 950 last week, and 1,479 hhds this week last year.

Sales of new crop this week were 665 hhds, against 292 last week, and 1,185 this week last year.

Sales of new this year to date 3,495 hhds, against 12,173 same time last year.

The following figures show the sales for the week, month and year so far, from January 1, with original and review inspections of old and new:

1872.	Week.	Month.	Year.
Original 1878 crop.....	647	3,495
Original former crop.....	460	3,209
Review 1878 crop.....	18	179
Review former crop.....	171	1,627
Total.....	1,296	2,313	8,510
Year 1878.....	1,479	3,535	14,577
Year 1877.....	955	2,235	9,217
Year 1876.....	1,003	2,591	11,164

The change to unseasonable, harsh weather has been unfavorable to business, as it is often at this season of the year, notwithstanding which, however, the market has been brisk throughout the week, and strong at an advance, as compared with last week, as follows:

New Crop.—Common leaf and common leaf are 25c higher; good leaf 25c to 50c higher.

Heavy bodied common lugs have advanced 25c, and good lugs 50c to \$1, and leaf, all grades, are 50c higher.

New factory heavy lugs have been selling at \$2.25 to \$2.50, common stem lugs \$2.90 to \$3.45, common to medium black wrappers \$6.50 to \$8, colory cutting smokers and strippers \$6.50 to \$8, medium red leaf \$10 to \$12, with the best of the crops offered this week at \$15.25. At present, fine crops are very scarce.

Henderson county lugs sold at \$2.70 to \$2.75, leaf \$6.20 to \$9.20. Daviess county trash \$1.75 to \$1.95, lugs \$2.65 to \$3, leaf \$4.60 to \$5.30, with no desirable fillery to be offered—minor having placed all the best crops in the hands of the dealers and resellers, so that they are not looked for in this market for some time.

Factory trash of all kinds is more active, and selling at an advance of 25c.

New Cutting Tobaccos are still in the ascendant, and where they are to stop nobody knows. Manufacturers who use this class of stock have undoubtedly a good argument at present for raising the price of the manufactured article after May 1, when orders for it begin to be shipped under the new tax. As it is well known that manufacturers generally have been running along on tight stocks of leaf for some time past, and to buy at present prices, they can not manufacture to a profit with prices of chewing Tobaccos as they are now.

With a demand largely ahead of the supply, lugs and common leaf have advanced 50c, and good leaf from 50c to \$1. Fine leaf \$1, and selections fully that, with none equal in quality to what we had last week.

Offerings have been similar in character to those of last week, with a poorer assortment of desirable old sweet Tobaccos, which for plant purposes are scarce and very firm, the lay not being far distant when this market will be cleaned out of every thing old, with any pretensions to color and sweetness. Even very common old lugs have assumed a firmer aspect, if with any color and sound.

All old desirable plug fillers are strong at outside figures.

NEW CROP.

Com. lugs.....	55¢	Good leaf.....	\$1.00 to \$1.10
Good lugs.....	60¢	Fine leaf.....	1.10 to 1.20
Leaf.....	75¢	Selections.....	1.50 to 1.60

Common lugs.....	\$2.00 to \$2.50	Good leaf.....	\$3.00 to \$3.50
Good lugs.....	2.50 to 3.00	Fine leaf.....	3.50 to 4.00
Common leaf.....	3.00 to 3.50	Selections.....	4.00 to 4.50

Com. lugs.....	\$1.75 to \$2.00	Good leaf.....	\$2.50 to \$3.00
Good lugs.....	2.00 to 2.50	Fine leaf.....	3.00 to 3.50
Common leaf.....	2.50 to 3.00	Selections.....	3.50 to 4.00

MODERATELY HEAVY BODIED.

Trash.....	\$1.00 to \$1.50	Leaf.....	\$1.00 to \$1.50
Lugs.....	2.00 to 2.50	Good leaf.....	3.00 to 3.50
Leaf.....	3.00 to 3.50	Selections.....	4.00 to 4.50

DARK HEAVY.

Lugs.....	\$2.50 to \$3.00	Good leaf.....	\$3.50 to \$4.00
Good lugs.....	3.00 to 3.50	Fine leaf.....	4.00 to 4.50
Leaf.....	4.00 to 4.50	Selections.....	5.00 to 5.50

KENTUCKY RIVER.

Com. lugs.....	\$1.50 to \$2.00	Good leaf.....	\$2.50 to \$3.00
Good lugs.....	2.00 to 2.50	Fine leaf.....	3.00 to 3.50
Common leaf.....	2.50 to 3.00	Selections.....	3.50 to 4.00

GREEN RIVER—HEAVY.

Com. lugs.....	\$1.50 to \$2.00	Good leaf.....	\$2.50 to \$3.00
Good lugs.....	2.00 to 2.50	Fine leaf.....	3.00 to 3.50
Common leaf.....	2.50 to 3.00	Selections.....	3.50 to 4.00

Grades marked * are nominal and scarce.

Clarksville, Tenn., March 15.—Our offerings this week were about 150 hhds of old and new crop. Our receipts are larger, but still very small for the season, and it promises to be late before the crop is under full movement. Our market was active and strong at full prices for all grades.

There seems to be but little trading going on in the country in loose Tobacco, planters demanding a large advance, which buyers seem unwilling to pay at present, on account of the general poor quality. —[Correspondent]

Clarksville Quotations.

Lugs common.....	2.00 to 2.50
do good.....	2.50 to 3.00
Leaf common.....	3.00 to 3.50
do medium.....	3.50 to 4.00
do good.....	4.00 to 4.50
do fine.....	4.50 to 5.00
Selections.....	5.00 to 5.50

Paducah, March 15.—Our market remains decidedly strong for all grades of old and new. Buyers seem to have made up their minds to have Tobacco at any price regardless of the warnings from the East, as we have as past experiences. They nearly all made a little money last season, and now seem to be trying to see how soon they can hand it back to the farmers. It will be well for them if they do not hand back more than their profits from last year. As to the quality, there is no

improvement; neither is the condition any better. Offerings the past week were 97 hhds, the larger part of which was old. —[Correspondent]

Paducah Quotations—New Crop.

Lugs, common to medium.....	\$2.00 to \$2.50
do good.....	2.50 to 3.00
Leaf, common.....	3.00 to 3.50
do medium.....	3.50 to 4.00
do good.....	4.00 to 4.50
do good.....	4.50 to 5.00

Owensboro, Ky., March 12.—On account of unfavorable weather for handling Tobacco, receipts have again been small. Prices have advanced about 50c all round during the week. A good deal has been done in crops, several layers who were behind with their purchases having operated freely. Medium to good crops brought from 5c, 30c and 1c to 54c, 44c and 1c, with no fine offering. Prices are higher here than at the same time last year. The weather lately has been very favorable for farming operations. —[Correspondent]

HOW TO GET EARLY PLANTS.

The following is from an experienced and successful grower of white Hurley Tobacco:

CLERMONT COUNTY, OHIO, March 12.

I have for some time been thinking of giving you my mode of producing early plants and of perfectly protecting them from the fly. I have practiced the method for a number of years, and during the time have never failed to have plants at least two weeks earlier than the old plan.

Burn a bed of any desirable size. I burn mine 12 by 30 feet; dig up and rake well, pulverizing all hard lumps. Mark the bed off into squares three feet apart, and sow evenly both ways. Tramp it over nice and smooth, and then inclose it completely with oarboards or planks 10 or 12 inches wide; put enough muslin to cover the entire bed, sew it together and tack it to the plank around the bed. This will force the growth and serve as a complete protection from the fly and all other insects that prey upon the young plant.

When the plants attain the size of a twenty-five cent piece, it will be well to remove the covering in order to give the plants the full benefit of the sun. —Tobacco News.

A FULL CROP SHOULD BE PLANTED.

From the *South Kentuckian* we extract the following in the way of advice:

"Theorists on all hands are advising short plantings, to the end that the production may be better and prove remunerative to the planter, and at least one writer advises that 'fewer acres be sown,' as though the seed were scattered broadcast and cut with a reaper. We hope that no one in the Hopkinsville district will fold his arms and heed the scribbles of those who have nothing better to engage them, and who perhaps never grew an acre of Tobacco in their lives. The wants of our community demand old fashioned farming. The best labor should be hired and the planter's personal attention should direct its application.

"When our type of Tobacco won the world wide reputation for body, flavor, elasticity and toughness, from four to five acres were cultivated to the hand. The meetings at cross-road stores, trading alleys and railroad depots were not so well attended then. The failures now ascribed to bad seasons were seldom heard from then, as each individual prepared before hand to meet any emergency. The planters scattered here and there over the community, like oases in the desert, who made good crops every year, stand as living monuments, establishing the fact that slothful cultivation, wanton neglect and ineffectual business cause the failure of the present day.

Tobacco Trade Items.

From whatever cause it may be, there is no disputing the fact that the total sales in Louisville from January 1 to this date this year have been only 8,510 hhds, against 14,577 up to same time last year. Of that 8,510 hhds were new crop this year, against 12,173 hhds last year. —Tobacco News.

The Glasgow, Ky., Times makes the following sensible remarks: "The Tobacco business has been reduced to such a fine point by low prices and enormous quantities of the weed raised that several men most prominently known for their delusions and dealings in this line have announced their determination of either retiring from speculation of this nature altogether or having as little as possible to do with them. It would be a good thing if those who are preparing to plant a large crop, in confident expectation of a reaction, would put this in their pipe and reflectively smoke it. There is absolutely no money for farmers in Tobacco raising unless the very finest brands are made.

A Ballard county correspondent of the Paducah News writes: "At present it is difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion in regard to the extent of the Tobacco crop. As a general rule, the planters contend that there will not be an effort to make the crop larger than it was last year, though there are a few who say if every thing is favorable the crop will be considerably increased. The idea of making a large and inferior crop has proved a disaster to the whole country. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of every intelligent planter in Ballard county that very large and highly cultivated crops are universally a bad investment, and a majority of them will hereafter make the arrangement of such crops as they can readily cultivate. I think we can safely say that the Tobacco crop of this portion of Ballard will not be materially increased, and that every reasonable effort will be used to greatly improve the quality.

Does not Tobacco culture belong rather to the province of the specialist than to that of the ordinary farmer? Most other crops, which the farmer grows are staples, they are not susceptible to every ill known to every member of the vegetable kingdom; they require no special modes in their treatment, and when grown, find a market with fixed prices, however low, everywhere. The Tobacco crop, on the other hand, must be an object of unflinching attention from the time when the tiny green specks appear until the Tobacco is in the dealer's hands. It matters not how much other work may press, Tobacco must be attended to at all hands. Speed and care must be given to it with special reference to the Tobacco, and that long after other crops are out of the way. Let the elements vary but the slightest from their steady, regular routine, to say nothing of such contingencies as the depredations of the insect world, and the Tobacco crop is lost, which is venturing a good deal for the sake of the possible prize. Then, again, the average farmer is too busy to sufficiently study up the culture and curing of Tobacco. —New England Homestead.

OLIVER'S CHILLED PLOW.

250,000 PLOWS
 NOW IN USE,
 Giving Perfect Satisfaction
\$500,000
 Their Manufacture.
 NEW JOINTER AND COULTER.
 They are the only Plows made. Every farmer should try them. Do not waste money on poor ones. The genuine OLIVER Plow is made in the U.S.A.
 BEWARE OF
 INFRINGING IMITATIONS



LEWIS, GAGE & CO., Sole Agents, LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are also agents for the Celebrated "Studebaker" Wagon, and deal largely in Agricultural Implements, Field and Garden Seeds

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

Gray's Specific Medicine

TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence on self abuse, as loss of memory, universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing:

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
 No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Louisville by all druggists.

ARTHUR PETER & CO., Wholesale Agents,
 Jan 31

PROVERBS.

"Sour stomach, bad breath, indigestion and headache easily cured by Hop Bitters."

"Study Hop Bitters book, use the medicine, be wise, healthy and happy."

"When life is a bug and you have lost all hope, try Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure remedy is Hop Bitters—rely on it."

"Hop Bitters does not exhaust and destroy, but restores and makes new."

"Ague, biliousness, drowsiness, jaundice, Hop Bitters removes easily."

"Boils, pimples, freckles, rough skin, eruptions, impure blood, Hop Bitters cures."

"Inactive kidneys and urinary organs cause the worst of diseases, and Hop Bitters cures them all."

"More health, sunshine and joy in Hop Bitters than in all other remedies."

HOP COUGH CURE AND PAIN RELIEF IS THE BEST
 For sale by all druggists.

60 Chromo and Perfumed Cards, in 1000.

Names in Gold and Jet, in 1000. — J. C. HENRY, Louisville, Ky.

\$500 PRIZE BUTTER — The one that is

PERFECTED BUTTER — The one that is

GOLOM — The one that is

— J. C. HENRY, Louisville, Ky.

SOUTHERN HOPE NURSERIES.

I have a fine large lot of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, etc., for sale. Ship to suit the times, 12 miles east of Louisville, in the Shortline railroad, at Ash Grove, Ky.

S. L. GAAR, Proprietor.

\$7 — A DAY. Agents canvassing for the First

side Visitor, Term and Order Free. Address: P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

25 CENT — CHARM MICROSCOPE. CHARM is the world

Macroscope. It shows, from a power at one-tenth the cost of other microscopes, complete by mail, postpaid, 25c.

J. BRIDE & CO., 252 Broadway, New York, New Illustrated Circular of Novelties free.

FIVE-TON — **WAGON** — **\$50** — **SCALES.**

Freight Paid. Sold on Trial.

Don't buy a scale until you have seen the

one at trial. Address: J. C. HENRY, Louisville, Ky.

JONES, OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N.Y.

THE TRIUMPH — A new machine for only \$60.

For sale by J. C. HENRY, Louisville, Ky.

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ADAMS CHILLED PLOW!

Patented February 22, 1879.

RECEIVED FIRST PREMIUMS AT THE
 Northern Indiana Fair, Whitley County Fair, and Kosciusko County Fair.
EVERY PLOW WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
 We are also

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAIN MARKET.

New York, March 12.—The grain market has shown a weakening tendency, and closes irregular and lower. The export demand has been fair.—[Correspondent.]

New York Quotations.

Wheat.	Barley.	Corn.
Extra No. 1... 115 @ 117	White... 45 @ 46	No. 1... 34 @ 35
No. 2... 112 @ 114	Yellow... 43 @ 44	No. 2... 32 @ 33
No. 3... 110 @ 112	White... 41 @ 42	No. 3... 30 @ 31
No. 4... 108 @ 110	Yellow... 39 @ 40	No. 4... 28 @ 29
Ungraded... 106 @ 108	White... 37 @ 38	No. 5... 26 @ 27
Amb. No. 1... 113 @ 115	Amb. No. 2... 44 @ 45	No. 6... 24 @ 25

Chicago, March 13.—The past few days have witnessed unusual excitement in our wheat market, and prices have been subjected to frequent and sharp fluctuations. The tug between the "bulls" and "bears" has been fierce, and the result of the contest is still somewhat in doubt, although at this moment the bears seem to have the advantage. Prices are lower than a week ago.

Corn and oats have been quiet, and close lower than on the date of my last report.—[Correspondent.]

Wheat.	Barley.	Corn.
Winter No. 2... 90 @ 91	No. 1... 40 @ 41	No. 1... 34 @ 35
No. 3... 88 @ 89	No. 2... 38 @ 39	No. 2... 32 @ 33
No. 4... 86 @ 87	No. 3... 36 @ 37	No. 3... 30 @ 31
No. 5... 84 @ 85	No. 4... 34 @ 35	No. 4... 28 @ 29
No. 6... 82 @ 83	No. 5... 32 @ 33	No. 5... 26 @ 27
No. 7... 80 @ 81	No. 6... 30 @ 31	No. 6... 24 @ 25
No. 8... 78 @ 79	No. 7... 28 @ 29	No. 7... 22 @ 23
No. 9... 76 @ 77	No. 8... 26 @ 27	No. 8... 20 @ 21
No. 10... 74 @ 75	No. 9... 24 @ 25	No. 9... 18 @ 19
No. 11... 72 @ 73	No. 10... 22 @ 23	No. 10... 16 @ 17
No. 12... 70 @ 71	No. 11... 20 @ 21	No. 11... 14 @ 15
No. 13... 68 @ 69	No. 12... 18 @ 19	No. 12... 12 @ 13
No. 14... 66 @ 67	No. 13... 16 @ 17	No. 13... 10 @ 11
No. 15... 64 @ 65	No. 14... 14 @ 15	No. 14... 8 @ 9
No. 16... 62 @ 63	No. 15... 12 @ 13	No. 15... 6 @ 7
No. 17... 60 @ 61	No. 16... 10 @ 11	No. 16... 4 @ 5
No. 18... 58 @ 59	No. 17... 8 @ 9	No. 17... 2 @ 3
No. 19... 56 @ 57	No. 18... 6 @ 7	No. 18... 0 @ 1
No. 20... 54 @ 55	No. 19... 4 @ 5	No. 19... 0 @ 1
No. 21... 52 @ 53	No. 20... 2 @ 3	No. 20... 0 @ 1
No. 22... 50 @ 51	No. 21... 0 @ 1	No. 21... 0 @ 1
No. 23... 48 @ 49	No. 22... 0 @ 1	No. 22... 0 @ 1
No. 24... 46 @ 47	No. 23... 0 @ 1	No. 23... 0 @ 1
No. 25... 44 @ 45	No. 24... 0 @ 1	No. 24... 0 @ 1
No. 26... 42 @ 43	No. 25... 0 @ 1	No. 25... 0 @ 1
No. 27... 40 @ 41	No. 26... 0 @ 1	No. 26... 0 @ 1
No. 28... 38 @ 39	No. 27... 0 @ 1	No. 27... 0 @ 1
No. 29... 36 @ 37	No. 28... 0 @ 1	No. 28... 0 @ 1
No. 30... 34 @ 35	No. 29... 0 @ 1	No. 29... 0 @ 1
No. 31... 32 @ 33	No. 30... 0 @ 1	No. 30... 0 @ 1
No. 32... 30 @ 31	No. 31... 0 @ 1	No. 31... 0 @ 1
No. 33... 28 @ 29	No. 32... 0 @ 1	No. 32... 0 @ 1
No. 34... 26 @ 27	No. 33... 0 @ 1	No. 33... 0 @ 1
No. 35... 24 @ 25	No. 34... 0 @ 1	No. 34... 0 @ 1
No. 36... 22 @ 23	No. 35... 0 @ 1	No. 35... 0 @ 1
No. 37... 20 @ 21	No. 36... 0 @ 1	No. 36... 0 @ 1
No. 38... 18 @ 19	No. 37... 0 @ 1	No. 37... 0 @ 1
No. 39... 16 @ 17	No. 38... 0 @ 1	No. 38... 0 @ 1
No. 40... 14 @ 15	No. 39... 0 @ 1	No. 39... 0 @ 1
No. 41... 12 @ 13	No. 40... 0 @ 1	No. 40... 0 @ 1
No. 42... 10 @ 11	No. 41... 0 @ 1	No. 41... 0 @ 1
No. 43... 8 @ 9	No. 42... 0 @ 1	No. 42... 0 @ 1
No. 44... 6 @ 7	No. 43... 0 @ 1	No. 43... 0 @ 1
No. 45... 4 @ 5	No. 44... 0 @ 1	No. 44... 0 @ 1
No. 46... 2 @ 3	No. 45... 0 @ 1	No. 45... 0 @ 1
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No. 94... 0 @ 1	No. 93... 0 @ 1	No. 93... 0 @ 1
No. 95... 0 @ 1	No. 94... 0 @ 1	No. 94... 0 @ 1
No. 96... 0 @ 1	No. 95... 0 @ 1	No. 95... 0 @ 1
No. 97... 0 @ 1	No. 96... 0 @ 1	No. 96... 0 @ 1
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No. 99... 0 @ 1	No. 98... 0 @ 1	No. 98... 0 @ 1
No. 100... 0 @ 1	No. 99... 0 @ 1	No. 99... 0 @ 1

Cincinnati, March 12.—Wheat market quiet and steady; white \$1.04 @ 1.07, red \$1.02 @ 1.05. Corn, firm, light receipts; mixed 50 @ 52, white 50 @ 52, yellow 50 @ 52. Oats, firm, offering light; white 26 @ 30c, mixed 25 @ 27c. Bye demand good; No. 2, 55 @ 56c, sample lots 50 @ 55c. Barley, dull; No. 2 full 98c to \$1.00, No. 3 full 79 @ 80c, rejected 40 @ 50c.—[Correspondent.]

Rough and Ready.

CENTS of English diplomacy—Rayonets. ENGLAND'S motto—"To the Victor (ia) belongs the spoils."

HAVE money is what misus. We never had a penny so fitting on money.

A BOOK is a man's best friend, and the only one he can shut up without giving offense.

BEFORE you feel your chin chilly, bury it in the breast of your chin-chillia overcoat.

Like cures like. Newsboys in their humble way do as much as editors to polish the understanding of their patrons.

A KID will believe himself eleven years old six months just to get off his hand shot at a middle shirt stud.

THE individual who "stole a march" has been put in the same class with Procrastination, the thief of time.

THE young man who boasted he could marry any girl he pleased, found that he couldn't marry any.

THE home circle—Walking around with the baby at night.

A WESTERLY lawyer included in his bill against a client: "To waking up at night at thinking about your case; \$3."

THE bankrupt man often rests on his oware.—*Graphic*.

A Boston man calls his baby Macbeth because it murders sleep.—*Boston Transcript*.

Yours truly—I should like to have my machine dyed. Polite barber—"Certainly; if you bring it with you?"

WILL you settle that old account of yours to me, my dear? said a schoolman. "No, sir; you are mistaken in the man. I am not one of the old settlers."

JOHN BILLY says: "If you have the misfortune to let the cat out of the bag, never try to stuff her back again; it's a mistake; you will make—inevitably make—matters forty times worse."

"Poor fellow! he died in poverty," said a lady of a person lately deceased. "That isn't anything," exclaimed a sordid bystander. "Dying in poverty is no hardship; it's living in poverty that puts the thumbscrews on a fellow."

A WOMAN cured her husband of staying out late at night by going to the door when he came and whispering through the keyhole: "Is that you, Willie?" Her husband's name is John, and he stays at home every night now, and sleeps with one eye open and a revolver under his pillow.

FREE of charge.—Your druggist will refund your money if Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does not give you satisfaction and cure your cough.

ADVERTISING CHEATS.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else.

ROPP'S EASY CALCULATOR

Is used by thousands of farmers, mechanics and business men, who speak in the highest terms of its practical utility and convenience. Its wonderful simplicity enables even the most illiterate to calculate with absolute accuracy and speed, while its original and rapid methods delight and benefit the most scholarly. Its entirely new system of tables shows, at a glance, the correct value of all kinds of grain, stock, hay, coal, lumber and merchandise, of any quantity and at any price; the interest on any sum, for any time, at any rate per cent.; measurement of lumber, logs, cisterns, granaries, wagon beds, corn cribs; wages for hours, days, weeks and months, etc. It is well and neatly gotten up, in pocket-book shape; is accompanied by a silicate slate, diary, and pocket for papers. It is unquestionably the most complete and practical Calculator ever published. Cloth, \$1; Morocco, \$1.50; Russia, gilded, \$2. Will be mailed upon receipt of price by FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL.

R. W. Meredith.

W. N. Haldeman

Courier-Journal Job Rooms

R. W. MEREDITH & CO., Prop'rs.

PRINTERS!

Binders,

Blank Book Manufacturers.

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Stock Catalogues,

Auction Catalogues,

Sale Bills,

And all kinds of Printing required by Stock

Breeder and Dealers executed

in the best style and at reasonable rates.

Estimates Furnished upon Application.



NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS

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AND

AGRICULTURE,

Sent post paid on receipt of price.

Woodward's Artistic Drawing Studies.....	\$ 6.00
Woodward's Ornamental and Fancy Alphabets.....	6.00
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Woodward's Country and Suburban Homes.....	1.00
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Woodward's Designs for the Free Saw.....	1.00
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ADDRESS

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL,

No. 39 Courier-Journal Building

MARKET REPORTS.

OFFICE FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL,
LOUISVILLE, KY., March 20, 1879.
LOUISVILLE MARKETS.
BUTTER—Common to choice, from 10¢ to 18¢;
Western creamery, 27¢ to 28¢; Reserve, 18¢.
COTTON—Middling, 9½¢; low middling,
8½¢; good ordinary, 8¼¢.
COFFEE—Rio 10½¢ to 11½¢ for common, 14¢
to 15¢ for good, 15¢ to 16½¢ for prime, 16½¢ to 17¢
for choice, and 19¢ to 20¢ for fancy; old Govern-
ment Java 20¢ to 26¢.
EGGS—13¢ per dozen on arrival.
FEATHERS—Prime goose, 36¢ to 38¢; mixed
lots, 25¢ to 30¢; turkey tail feathers, 20¢ per lb.
boxed.
FLOUR—Choice fancy, \$5.25 to \$5.50; plain
fancy \$5 to \$5.25; A No. 1, \$4.50 to \$4.75;
extra family, \$3.50 to \$3.75; extra, \$3 to
\$3.25.
FIELD SEEDS—
CLOVER—Red, \$4 to \$4.15 per bush; sapling,
\$4.75 per bush.
TIMOTHY—\$1.60 per bush.
RED TOP—50¢ per bush.
ORCHARD GRASS—\$1.10 per bush.
BLUE GRASS—60¢ to 75¢ per bush.
MILLET—Common, \$1.25; German, \$1.50;
Hungarian, \$1.25.
FRUITS—Dried apples, 2¢ to 3¢; dried
peaches, halves, at 10¢ to 11¢ for pared and 3½¢
for unpared. Green apples, \$2 to \$2.50.
GRAIN—Wheat, Red 90¢; amber and
white 92½¢ to \$1 for good to prime in bulk
on arrival. Corn, 35¢ to 36¢ for ear; 35½¢ to 36¢ for
shelled mixed and white on track. Oats,
No. 2 mixed 28¢ to 30¢ per bushel, as to grade,
in bulk, on track or levee. Barley, 90¢.
Rye, 53¢ to 54¢.
HAY—Common to medium, \$7 to \$8; good to
choice, \$9 to \$10.
HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 15¢; dry
flint, damaged, 10½¢ to 11¢; prime dry
salted, 10½¢ to 11¢; dry salted, damaged, 9¢;
prime green salted, 6½¢; green salted, dam-
aged, 5½¢; green, 5½¢; sheepskins, 45¢ to 75¢.
MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans mol-
lasses at 30¢ to 40¢ in bbls, syrups at 40¢ to 55¢,
sorghum, 25¢ to 30¢ per gal.
OILS—Lined oil, 65¢ to 70¢; coal oil, 110¢
test 11½¢, 130¢ test 13½¢.
ONIONS SETS—Top, 75¢ to \$1.15 per bush;
bottom, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bush.
POULTRY—Hens \$3.00 per dozen; chickens
\$2.25 to \$2.50. Turkeys, dressed, 12¢ per lb.
POTATOES—Irish potatoes, russets, \$1.75 to
1.90 per barrel, from store; early rose, \$2 to
3.00 per barrel; peachblow, \$2.15. Sweet po-
tatoes, \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl.
RICE—Carolina 6½¢ to 7¢; Louisiana 6½¢ to 7¢.
SUGARS—Refined, granulated, at 9½¢ to
9¾¢; crushed and powdered at 10½¢; cut
loaf, 10½¢ to 11½¢; A coffee, 9½¢ to 9¾¢; B coffee
sugar, 9½¢; extra C, 8½¢; C yellow, 8½¢
to 8¾¢, standard brands, New Orleans, 5½¢ to
6½¢ for common to prime.
SALT—\$1.63 for 7 bushel bbls; 280 lb bbls
\$1.30.
STARCH—2½¢ to 3¢ per lb.
TALLOW—6½¢.

LOUISVILLE LIVE STOCK MARKET.
CATTLE—Extra shippers \$4 to \$4.75; extra
cutler, \$4.25 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$3.50 to
3.75; common, \$3 to \$3.25; rough, \$1.50 to 2.
HOGS—\$3.85 to \$4.00, best grade; common
to fair, \$3.60 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs gross; light,
\$3.25 to \$3.50.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra sheep, \$4.25 to \$5;
stock sheep, \$3.50.

CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK MARKETS.
CATTLE—Common, 1½¢ to 2½¢; fair to medi-
um, 2½¢ to 3½¢; good to choice butler grades
3½¢ to 4½¢; fair to good shippers, 4½¢ to 5½¢; fair
to good Texas and Cherokees, 2½¢ to 3½¢; fair
to good heavy oxen, 3½¢ to 4½¢; fair to good
light feeders, 2½¢ to 3½¢.
HOGS—Common, \$2.75 to \$3.50; fair to good
light, \$3.60 to \$3.90; fair to good packing grades,
\$3.90 to \$4.15; selected butchers', \$4.15 to \$4.35.
SHEEP—Common to fair, 2½¢ to 3¢, and
good to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.50.
SPRING LAMBS—2½¢ to 3¢.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.
New York, March 17.
CATTLE—Receipts 3,500 head; market
better. Fancy, 10¢ to 11¢; extra lots, 8½¢ to
10½¢; fair, 7½¢ to 9¢.
SHEEP—Receipts 8,000 head; common to
choice, 4½¢ to 6½¢.

A CRISIS.

Suppose that upon the announce-
ment of each new invention, all using
similar inventions should order at once,
who can fancy the bedlam that would
ensue? How novel to use a new patent
churn daily, and wash three or four
times a week in order to keep pace with
the new washing and wringing machines
that would pour in from every quarter!
Think of the farm covered with patent
plows, rakes, mowers, etc. Think, too,
of the poor invalid who would only have
time to draw the cork and take one
dose of the latest medicine, when the
druggist would rush in with a still later,
though better, more certain, and more
wonderful catholicon.

Fortunately, the people are conserva-
tive, and reluctantly discard the trusted,
tried and true for the glamor of new.
Nowhere is this principle better demon-
strated than in the steady and gradually
increasing sale of Dr. Sage's Catarrh
Remedy, which for over a quarter of a
century has held the field against all
others, and has from one generation to
another given entire satisfaction. Its
cures are numbered by thousands.

The Mexicans prepare a cooling
drink from the prickly pear. The In-
dians of Florida used to live upon its
fruit for three months in the year. Cali-
fornians think the plant invaluable as a
fence; they plant three rows of it close
together, and defy any animal to break
through.

BAKERS are bred to habits of early
rising. But is any reason why
they should pan out so crusty?

GREAT HORSE SALE

Kidd's First Great Semi-Annual Com-
bination Sale of
Kentucky Horses,

To be held at Fair Grounds, Lexington, Ky.,
on Tuesday and Wednesday, April
15 and 16, 1879.

Sale to commence at 10:30 o'clock sharp, at which time
one hundred head will be sold, embracing one of the
most choice collections ever offered in the State, con-
sisting of 10 aged stallions, trotters and thoroughbreds;
many other animals, the get of such distinguished sires
as Belmont, Mambrino Patchen, Harold, George Wilkes,
Administrator, Belmont, Norman, American Clay,
Clark Chief, and other noted ones.
Those in want of stallions, trotters, roadsters, buggy
horses, saddle horses, brood mares of the finest quality,
and best breeding that Kentucky can afford, will do
well to attend this sale. Stock will be on grounds for
examination day before sale.
Wolf & Trust's band will furnish music.
For catalogues address **PHIL C. KIDD,**
mar15td Lexington, Ky.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

—OF—

Fine Blue-Grass Lands!

—IN—

BOYLE AND MERCER COUNTIES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AUTHORITY in a Deed
of Trust from John B. and Harry C. Tifford to me,
I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, lying in Boyle
and Mercer counties Ky., containing

ABOUT 600 ACRES!

Said lands are conveniently susceptible of division,
having upon them

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

and the usual improvements to each. They lie near
the turnpike road leading from Danville to Harrods-
burg; also near the Depot on the Cincinnati Southern
Railway, and within five miles of both Danville and
Harrodsburg. They are well and comfortably im-
proved, the fencing in a good state of repair, and the
land in a very high state of cultivation, are in a good
neighborhood, convenient to church and other facil-
ities. The farm is well watered and well adapted to
stock raising. In fine, it is one of the best farms in the
bluegrass region of Kentucky.
The lands will be shown to parties desiring to pur-
chase by the undersigned, or by the Messrs. Tifford,
residing on the premises. Reference is made to A. B.
Bonta, Harrodsburg, Ky.; J. G. Cecil, P. T. Gentry,
Danville, Ky.

A. W. EASTLAND,

Trustee.

Strawberry and Raspberry
PLANTS!

The following varieties having proven of value in
this climate, are offered:

Black Raspberries.			
	Per Dozen.	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
Black Defiance	\$0.75	\$1.50	\$10.00
Charles Downing	50	75	3.00
Captain Jack	50	1.50	10.00
Cumland Triumph	50	1.50	10.00
Crescent Seedling	50	1.50	10.00
Duchesse	50	1.50	10.00
Great American	50	1.50	10.00
Kentucky	50	1.50	10.00
Monarch	50	1.50	10.00
Prouty	50	1.50	10.00
Boydton	50	1.50	10.00
Sharpless	2.50	10.00	5.00
Wilson	50	75	3.00

Red Raspberries.			
	Per Dozen.	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
Bristol	\$0.75	\$2.50	\$15.00
Brandywine	75	2.50	15.00
Turner	75	3.00	15.00

Black Raspberries.			
	Per Dozen.	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
Doolittle	\$0.75	\$1.50	\$10.00
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sheep, hogs, poultry and bees that are to be found in the
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Persons at a distance can write, describing what is
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LAWNSDALE PERKSHIRES.—I have
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eggs from the following varieties of fowls:
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Centreton Stock Farm,
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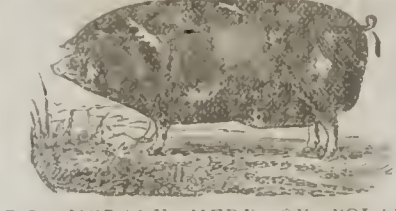
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jun14-1y



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MESSRS. BIRRELL & JOHNSTON, of
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porters and Breeders of Cotswold Sheep, pure
bred Clydesdale Horses, and Berkshire Pigs.
A large number of 2-year old and yearling
Imported Rams and Ewes for sale. apr12-1y



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nine first premiums, three sweepstakes, and one
hundred premium at three fairs, over hogs of all
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Cynthiana, Lexington, and Paris fairs. Stock
of all ages for sale. Prices to suit the times.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Buckeye and
the premium hog Nero (first prize and sweep-
stake hog at Hamilton County Fair) imported
this fall. Address **WILL A. GAINES,**
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W. M. BAKER, breeder and shipper of
Poland-China Hogs. I make a specialty
of the following breeds of fowls: Light
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chins. Young stock for sale. My hogs are
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for sale. Correspondence solicited. Prices
reasonable. feb10-1y

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Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine. Stock for
sale at reasonable prices. jun22-1y

N. McCONATHY, importer and breeder
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from the following stallions: Sterling, Gold-
smith's Abdallah, John Bright, Paymaster; all
sired by Volunteer. Also from Pacing Abdal-
lah, sired by Alexander's Abdallah. jan27-1y

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Horses, Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle and
Southdown Sheep, at Woodburn Farm, Spring
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Horses, Jersey Cattle, Shropshire and South-
down Sheep. jun6-1y

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Maury county, Tenn., Breeder of Trot-
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Short street, Lexington, Ky. Keeps on hand
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Trotting and Gentlemen's Roadsters a
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best families of running and trotting blood,
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J. D. GUTHRIE, Shelbyville, Kentucky,
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Native and imported Bucks and ewes for sale.
mar2-1y

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Prices to correspond with the general decline
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R. A. McELROY, Elmwood, Springfield,
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Cattle, Black and Red Berkshire, Jersey Red
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COTSWOLD Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle
for Sale.—Ten yearling bucks, ready for
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FREEMAN,** Spring Station, Woodford coun-
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of unregistered Jersey cows, heifers and bull
calves; also Jersey Red swine of all ages,
from celebrated stock. 13jun-1y

T. W. SAMUELS & SONS, Beech Grove
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Sheep and Improved English Berkshire
Hogs. Have for sale imported stock, and stock
bred from imported prize animals. Corre-
spondence and orders solicited, and satisfac-
tion guaranteed. mar1-1y

CHURCHMAN & JACKSON, Indianap-
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the highest class of Jersey Cattle and Berks-
hire swine. 4jul-1y.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, JR., Chaplin, Nelson
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sale at all times; none but first-class pigs will
be shipped; correspondence solicited. jun7-1y

J. M. HICKWORTH, Shelbyville, Shelby
county, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle,
Cotswold Sheep, and Chester White Hogs.
Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
oct25-1y

THOMAS S. GRUNDY, Springfield, Ky.,
breeder of improved Jersey Red Hogs,
Shorthorn Cattle—of the Young Mary and
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bred Horses and Cotswold Sheep. I am breed-
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breeder of Shorthorns, A. J. C. C. R.
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Fowls. 13jul-1y

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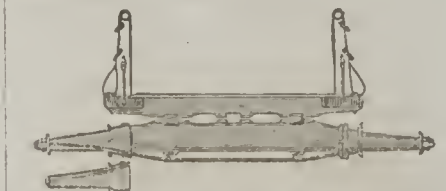
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